The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.

Published every Friday morning in the Columbian Building near the Court House, by

CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.—Two dollars a year, payable in advance.

JOB PRINTING of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch, at reasonable rates.

The Columbian.

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Local Notices, twenty cents a line; by the year ten cents.

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BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves & tinware, Main st., above court house. vl-n48

A. M. RUPERT, stoves and tinware, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n48

CLOTHING, &C.

D. LOWENBERG, merchant tailor, Main st., 2d door above American house. vl-n48

J. W. CHEMBERLIN, wholesale and retail dealer in clothing, etc., Hartman's building, Main street. vl-n48

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &C.

L. N. MOYER, druggist and apothecary, Exchange block Main st. vl-n48

E. P. LUTZ, druggist and apothecary, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n48

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

LOUIS BERNHARD, watch and clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n48

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in clocks, watches and jewelry, Main st., just below American House. vl-n48

R. CATHCART, watch and clock maker, Market st., below Main. vl-n47

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. BROWN, boot and shoemaker, Main street opposite Court House. vl-n48

A. SOLLEDER, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Main st., opposite Episcopal church vl-n48

HENRY KLEIM, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries etc., East Bloomsburg Main st. vl-n48

DAVID BETZ, boot and shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market street. vl-n48

PROFESSIONAL.

J. R. EVANS, M. D, surgeon and physician south side Main st., below Market. vl-n48

DR. R. F. Kinney surgeon dentist, teeth extracted without pain. Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. vl-n46

J. B. McKELVY, M. D, surgeon and physician north side Main st., below Market. vl-n48

J. C. RUTTER, M. D, surgeon and Physician, Market st., above Main. vl-n48

DR. H. C. HOWER, surgeon dentist, Main st., above court house. vl-n48

J. R. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main Street. v2-n39

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, milliner, Ramsey building, Main st. vl-n48

MISS A. D. WEBB, fancy goods, notions, books, stationery, north side Main street below Market. vl-n48

E. PETERMAN, millinery and fancy goods opposite Episcopal church, Main st. vl-n48

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, ladies cloaks and dress patterns, southeast corner Main and west st. vl-n48

MISS M. DERRICKSON, millinery and fancy goods Main st., opposite Court House. vl-n48

MRS. M. B. FURMAN, milliner, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market st. vl-n48

THE MISSES HARMAN millinery and fancy goods, Main street just below American house. vl-n48

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

J. LEACOCK, oyster and eating saloon, American House, Main st., Baltzer Leacock superintendent. vl-n48

WIDMYER & JACOBY, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange block, Main st. vl-n48

FOX & WEBB, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Main st., just below Iron. vl-n48

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by Koons & Clark, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n48

AMERICAN HOUSE, by JOHN LEACOCK, Main st., west of Iron street. vl-n48

FORKS HOTEL, by G.W. MAUGER, east end of Main st. vl-n48

B. STOHNER, refreshment saloon, Main st., just above court house. vl-n48

KOONS & CLARK, refreshment saloon, Exchange hotel. vl-n48

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc Main st., above Court House, vl-n46

S. H. MILLER, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc, Exchange block, Main street. vl-n48

MCKELVY NEAL & Co., dealers in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., northeast corner Main and market st. vl-n48

H. C. HOWER, hats and caps, boots and shoes, Main st., above Court House. vl-n48

C. C. MARR, dry goods and notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n48

J. J. BROWER, dry goods, groceries, etc., northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n48

D. A. BECKLEY, Keystone shoe store, books and stationery, southwest corner Market and Main sts. vl-n48

WILLIAM ERASMUS, confectioneries, Main st., near the railroad, vl-n48

E. MENDENHALL, general stock of merchandise and lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. vl-n48

J. ROBBINS, dealer in dry goods greeries etc. Shive's block, Main st., below Iron vl-n48

J. K. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, southeast corner Main and Iron Streets. vl-n44

J. SLOAN, dealer in choice dry goods, Housekeeping goods, fresh groceries, etc., etc, Main st., opposite court house. v-n49

J. K. EYER, groceries and general merchandise Main st., above West. vl-n48

T. SHARPLESS, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes etc., Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n48

S. CRAMER & A. E. HAYHURST, Dealers in Groceries, Confectioneries and Notions, Scottown, south side, two doors above Brobst's wagonmaker shop. v -n48,

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN M GUGEL, Sign, Ornamental and Decorative painter Scottown, cor 4th & R R st. vl-42

G. W. CORELL, furniture rooms, three story brick on Main st., west of Market st. vl-n48

E. J. THORNTON, wall paper, window shades, and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vl-n48

H. ROSENSTOCK, photographer, Exchange block, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n48

J. F. BROADT, photographer, Hartman's building northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n48

E. J. BIDLEMAN, Agent Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. v2-n19

J. R. PURSELL, saddle, trunk and harness maker, Main st., below court, house. vl-n46

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and fancy Tanner, Scottown, vl-n47

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber, of all kinds, planing mill near the rail-road. vl-n46

W. J. BIDLEMAN, saddle and harness maker, near southwest corner Main and Market st. vl-n48

A. WITMAN, marble works, near southwest corner Main and Market sts. vl-n48

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms vl-n48

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n48

W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n48

JOHN A. FUNSTON, mutual and cash rates fire insurance company, northeast corner Main and West st. vl-n48

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vl-n47

N. W. SAMPLE & Co. Machinists, East Bloomsburg near railroad. Castings made at short Notice -machinery made and repaired. v2-n23

S. KUHN, dealer in meat tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, back of American house. vl-n48

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, physician and surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment saloon, by Wm. Mastellar cor. of Main and Pine st. vl-n47

SWAN HOTEL, the upper house by John Snyder, Main st., above Pine. vl-n47

HARMAN BROTHERS, Tanners and manufacturers of leather, on Main st., below Goods' Hotel. v2-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. vl-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in dry goods, groceries, lumber and general Merchandise Main st. vl-n47

GEORGE LAZARUS, saddle and harness maker Main st., above the Swan Hotel. vl-n47

W. H. SMITH, manufacturer of tin ware and dealer in stoves etc, Main st., above the Swan Hotel. vl-n47

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant tailor and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the brick hotel. vl-n47

M. S. HAYHURST, Clocks, Watches and Guns repaired. Guns and Watches for sale, Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker, and Undertaker. Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

MICHAEL C. KELLER, Confectionery, Oysters &c., &c., on Pine St., between Main and Mill. vl-n47

H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. vl-n47

WILLIAM DELONG, Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vl-n49

LEWIS H. SCHUYLER, Iron founder, Machinist, and Manufacturer of plows, Mill St. vl-n47

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. vl-n17

JOHN KELLER, Boot and Shoemaker, Pine Street, opposite the Academy vl-n47

B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main Street, below Pine. vl-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St. v2n5.

J. M. HARMAN, saddle and harness maker Orangeville, opposite Frame church. vl2n11

CATAWISSA DIRECTORY.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostelander proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2-n12

J. H. CREASY, dry goods, groceries, and general Merchandise, Main Street. v2-n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in stoves and tin-ware, Main Street. v2-n12

WM. H. ABBETT, attorney at law, Main Street, v2-n12

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street. v2-n12

L. KEILER, billiard saloon, oysters, and ice cream in season Main Street. v2-n12

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St., Robbins' Building. v2-n18.

D. R. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician, Second St., below Main. v2-n18.

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawisa House," North West Corner Main and Second Streets. v2-n18.

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18.

LIGHT STREET DIRECTORY.

PETER ENT, dealer in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., Light Street. vl-n45

JTERWILLIGER, Cabinetmaker, Undertaker and Chairmaker. vl-n46

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above school house. vl-n46

MRS. E. KLINE, millinery and fancy goods. vl-n46

J. W. SANKEY, dealer in Leather, Hides, Bark, etc. Cash paid for Hides. vl-n46

WM. M. ENT, dealer in stoves and tin ware in all its branches. vl-n46

JOHN A. OMAN, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes. vl-n04,

J. LEISER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician. Office at Keller's Hotel. v2-n27

ESPY DIRECTORY.

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main street, opposite steam Mill. v2-n46

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C. S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2-51

B. F. REIGHARD, & BRO., dealers in dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise. v12n11

J. D. CALDWELL, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, hardware, fish, salt, nails, etc., etc., v12n11

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n11

BUCKHORN DIRECTORY.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, First store in south end of town. v2-n18.

JACOB & WM. HARRIS, dealers in dry goods, groceries, drugs and medicines. First store in north end of town. v -n18.

JERSEYTOWN DIRECTORY.

JACOB A. SWISHER, dealer in Hides, Leather Bark etc. Madison township Columbia county Pa. vl-n46

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg immediately opposite the Columbia county Court House, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that their house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. They have spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of the guests neither shall there be anything wanting on their part to minister to their personal comfort. They house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. KOONS & CLARK.

Bloomsburg, April 3, 1868.

FORK'S HOTEL,
GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of its guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*Mellenry*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

THE Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,
consisting of

SPICED OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNAS SHEEP TONGUE, BOILED EGGS, SWEITZER CHEESE,

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE. '53

LAWSON CALMAN,
Superintendent.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. C. H. DIETTERICH.

Espy, Pa., April 13, 1867.

G. W. BLABON & CO.,

Manufacturers of
OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,
Warehouse, No. 124 North Third Street
Philadelphia.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB
PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with E. H. Little, in brick building adjoining Post Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. (sep20'67.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the Columbian Office. [Jan'4'67.

AUCTIONEER.
MOSES COFFMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [mar8'67.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK
MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &c.,

which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in this country. Examine for yourselves.

Shop first door below the Post Office Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Nov. 15, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,
FASHIONABLE
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING
AND
SHAMPOOING SALOON,
Over Widmayer & Jacoby's Ice Cream Saloon, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautifying the hair; will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. [apr12'67.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 31, '68 1f

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.
W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,

give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

UNION HOTEL,
ROHRSBURG, PA.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has purchased and refitted in the best manner the old stand formerly occupied by W. A. Kline, and that he is now prepared to accommodate his friends with all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class house. A fine new barn has been built and the surroundings graced in perfect order. The bar will always be stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table furnished with the best the market affords. JAMES V. GILLASPIE.
July 5, '67-1

BRICK HOTEL,
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
WM. MASTELLER, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor has put it in permanent repair and furnished BAR AND LARDER with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests sept1-67

DOBBINS'
ELECTRIC BOOT POLISH
MAKES A LASTING SHINE.

Those who black their Boots on Saturday night with ordinary blacking, don't have much shine on Sunday, as the polish fades off; but the shine of
DOBBINS' BLACKING
Lasts Saturday Night and all day Sunday.

It beats any other Blacking made.

Manufactured only by J. B. Dobbins, at his immense Soap and Blacking Works, Sixth Street and Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
For Sale by S. H. Miller & Son, Bloomsburg, Pa. Nov. 27, '68-2m.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY
has just returned from Philadelphia, and has bought, and is now offering the best assortment of
FANCY GOODS,
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS &c. &c.,
ever exhibited in Bloomsburg, and is prepared to make up dresses and all other articles of female wardrobe, at short notice, and in the best and
LATEST SPRING STYLES.

Rooms in the Ramsey Buildings, on West Main Street. Call and see her varied stock of Spring Goods.
May 1, '68.

CHAS. G. BARKLEY,
Attorney at Law,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

Office in the Exchange Building, second story, over Widmyer & Jacoby's Confectionery. Second door above the Exchange Hotel
Bloomsburg Jan. 1, 1869.

E. R. IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Office, 2nd floor, in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel."

All business placed in his hands will be attended to with promptness and care. Collections made with the least possible delay. [Jan 1, 1869.

C. E. SAVAGE,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER & JEWELER.
Main Street, (near the Court House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Constantly on hand a fine assortment of American and Swiss Watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware of the best description plated on white metal, consisting of butter dishes, coblets, knives, forks, spoons, napkin rings etc.

Particular attention paid to repairing watches and jewelry. This department is under the supervision, of A. E. Savage a practical watchmaker and Jeweler of twelve years experience in a large Wholesale and Manufacturing house.

Masonic marks made to order. All goods and work warranted. Jan. 1, '69.

Miscellaneous.

THE BEAN.

H. ZSCHOKKE.

Concluded.

Instantly I was up and away. They showed me a beautiful country-seat surrounded by gardens laid out with great taste. "There she lives!"—I trembled again as I had formerly done when a lieutenant, and as I never had done before the Turks.

I got out of the carriage. Already I saw the lovely one, and how full of heavenly grace and emotion she would receive me. Ah! woman's heart! Does she love me still? thought I, and proceeded with an uncertain step through the garden.

Before the house, under an arbor of blooming red acacias, sat two elderly ladies, and two young ladies. They were reading. But Sophia I saw not.

I apologized for the interruption I had occasioned; for they all seemed surprised at my sudden appearance.

"Whom do you wish to see?" asked one of the elderly ladies.

"May I have the honor to pay my respects to the Countess Sophia of Obendorf?" said I.

"I am she," replied to my amazement the lady who appeared to be somewhat near forty. I felt as if I should have an attack of vertigo.

"Permit me to sit down; I am not well!" sighed I; and seated myself without waiting for an answer. What a change! Whither had flown the most blooming of all beauties? The illusion passed away; I bethought my-self of a quarter of a century. It was Sophia, yes, it was she! but the faded Sophia.

To whom have I the honor to speak?" asked she. Alas! she knew me no better than I knew her.

I wished to avoid a scene before the two ladies, and therefore begged for a short tete-a-tete. The countess led me into the house, and then into a large room on the left. The first thing that met my eyes was a full-length portrait of her father—I could find no words to speak, my heart was so full. I gazed at the picture till my eyes grew dim with tears.—"Yes, old man," I stammered in a low voice, "look now at thy Sophia!—Oh, thou hast not treated us well."

The countess stood near me, embarrassed, and apparently alarmed at my declaration. I wished to release her from her painful situation, and yet could not speak. A feeling of sadness had completely overpowered me.

"You are not well, sir?" said the countess, and she looked uneasily towards the door.

"Oh no!" sighed I; "do you not know me?"

She now fixed her eyes more earnestly upon me, and then gently shook her head. I snatched the bean from my bosom, knelt before her, and said, "Ah, Sophia, do you still know this bean, which separated us four-and-twenty years ago? I have kept it faithfully—Sophia, you said then, 'There is a providence;' yes, there is one,"

"O Heaven!" stammered she, with a faint voice; and, turning from me, went towards a sofa, upon which she threw herself, and sought to conceal her pale face with her hands, but she fainted. She had recognized me. She loved me still.

I called for help to the ladies, who were alarmed at the sight of their friend in a fainting fit, and a strange officer kneeling before her in tears. But before water and smelling-bottles could be brought, the countess came to herself. She rubbed her eyes as if in a dream. Then a flood of tears broke forth; she sobbed as if she were inconsolable, threw her arms around my neck, and called me by name.

Enough, gentlemen, that was a moment! Angels might have wept over us. I had no thought of taking my leave. The countess received me as a guest. Oh, how much had we to say to each other, how faithfully she had loved me!—What the colonel once prevented, neither he nor his family could prevent any longer. Sophia became my wife; somewhat late it is true, but yet not too late; our souls still loved with youthful fervor. My history, or rather the history of this bean, is now at an end, nota bene! not quite. For the child that my Sophia bore me brought into the world with her a mark upon her breast just like a bean. Strange freak of nature! But the maiden is only so much the dearer to me.

* * * * * * * *

Here the lieutenant-colonel ended; but I heard no more. Every thing swam around me; in my ears there was a buzzing and humming like the sea. Only in the midst of it all, the name of Josephine sounded.

"You must not think of going," said the councillor; "I cannot let you go in the night."

"Oh!" said the colonel, "it is a lovely night and bright moonlight."

My carriage was announced also. I arose, went to the colonel, took him by the hand, and said, "Your name is Von Tarnau."

He bowed in the affirmative.

"I beg you to spend this night with me," said I; much depends upon it. You must not go. I have something important to say to you."

I said this so earnestly, and I might add so unconsciously, and at the same time trembled so violently, that the old man did not know what to make of me. Still he remained firm, and insisted upon going. His obstinacy almost brought me to despair.

"Come," said I, and seizing him by the hand, drew him aside, and showed him my bean; "see—it is not a freak of nature merely—but of fate,—I also wear a bean."

The old gentleman opened his eyes wide, looked at my jewel attentively, and at last said: "With such a talisman one might conjure up a spirit from the grave. I will remain and go with you wherever you please."

He went with the councillor to order away his carriage. As I had appeared to him in rather a suspicious light, he sought further information about me. The councillor was kind enough to say every thing that was pleasant. I understood it the moment they re-entered. The old gentleman was as good-humored as ever. He handed me a glass of punch, and cried, "Long live the beans! and, nota bene! whatever they signify." We drank together. Life came back into me.

"And so you are Mr. Von Walter," said he, after a pause.

"Only Walter, no *Von*."

"And you were in Vienna a year ago?"

"Yes indeed!" answered I, and I felt as if I were all on fire.

"So, so!" said he. "My sister-in-law has told me a good deal about you. You resided in the same hotel. You paid much attention to the good lady, and she will thank you for it in person."

The conversation now became more general until the company broke up. The lieutenant-colonel went home with me, and I conducted him immediately to his room.

"And now," said he, "I have thus far been obedient. What have you so very important to tell me?"

I began about Vienna, about the aunt, about Josephine.

"I know all about that!" cried he, "but the d—l! what has that to do with the bean you showedme?

I now laid aside all manœuvering. He learned all.

"I know all that, too!" cried he again. "But the bean, the bean!"

I then told him of my second journey to Vienna.

He burst out into a laugh, and shook me cordially by the hand.—"Nothing more now! we will talk more to-morrow. For you see I have nothing to say about it. What do you want of me?—To-morrow we will ride out to my house. There you will see Josephine, and become acquainted with my Sophia, that's clear; people must get acquainted with one another."

We separated; I went to bed, but could not sleep without feverish dreems.

* * * * * * * *

"come, Mr. Walter, out with the truth!" said the old gentleman to me the following morning at breakfast; "I know you are a rich man; I see you are a young one, from whom the girls will not run away into a nunnery; I hear you are an honest man, whom all the world respects; and I now learn from yourself that you are a man in love; but all this together is not enough without—"

"My family is not noble!" interrupted I.

"That's not it, Sir, where mind and heart have a diploma of nobility from heaven, man's diploma may be dispensed wth. I was no nobleman, and yet the countess Sophia loved me."

"What then is wanting?" asked I.

"That I will tell you now, because, nota bene! it is morning. In the evening, when one is oppressed with the toil and care of the whole day, and the strong man becomes weak, and the greatest man somewhat less, one ought not to lay the least straw upon his shoulder, so out with the truth. With your bean there it is a very different thing from mine. Mine was the work of providence; first, a stumbling-block; then, a corner-stone and main pillar of true love; finally, a world, which flung itself between two long-united hearts, and at last the magnet that drew us together again. Your love is a mere freak of imagination. I lived for Sophia from the very first moment I saw her; but it was not until a good year after you first became acquainted with Josephine that you fell in love with her. Understand me. I mean no insinuations. You will awake from your dream, when you see my daughter again, and the heavenly creation of your imagination is changed into a quite human maiden. Finally, and, nota bene! let us take the bull by the horns, Josephine loves you not."

"That is hard!" sighed I; "but are you sure of it?"

"We will go out to-day to my country seat, and you can convince yourself. What I know of your stay in Vienna, I have learned from my sister-in-law, not from my daughter, who, perhaps, hardly remembers your name. Besides we have a dangerous neighbor, the young count Von Holten. He visits us often. Josepine is always glad to see him. I have often caught her looking at him for some moments with evident pleasure, and when she found me observing her, she would blush fire-red, and skip laughing and singing away."

"If that is the case, colonel," said I, after a long pause, in which I sought to collect myself, "I will not go with you. It is best for me never to see your daughter again."

"There you are mistaken. I am anxious for your peace of mind. You must see her to correct your imagination, and recover yourself completely."

After many pros and cons I took my seat beside him in the carriage; indeed, I began to perceive that my imagination might have been playing me a trick. As long as I lived alone in my love-dreams, I became so intimate with my ideal, I adorned Josephine with such unearthly charms, I painted her—for that my enthusiasm could easily do—so gentle, so tender, so true, and so silent an object of love, that the very first moment I exchanged a word upon the state of my heart with a third person, I instantly perceived that one-half of my story was an invention of my own. So long as a thought or feeling remains unexpressed, we know not its form. It is the garment of the thought, the word, that first gives it definiteness, and separates the dream from the reality, and puts the mind in a situation to judgeof it as of something apart from itself.

It was a beautiful morning in June, when we set out for the residence of the Von Tarnaus, and—what astonished myself—my mind was as clear and quiet as it had been a year before. My civil and polite relations to Josephine and her aunt during my first visit to Vienna came up to my remembrance so distinctly that I could not even imagine how I could have been thrown into such a fever only the day before, and for days and months previous. Yes, and the worst of it was, that I saw now that I had not loved Josephine in Vienna, and that even now I did not love her, although I might find her very lovely.

The carriage stopped before a simple villa. The servants appeared. The colonel conducted me into a parlor, were two elderly ladies came forward to welcome us.

He mentioned my name, and then said, while he put his arm round the elder of the two: "And this is my Sophia!"

I bowed respectfully to the old lady of threescore, who had become very interesting to me through the narrative of the evening before. "Oh!" sighed I in my heart, "what are youth and beauty?"

I could almost have believed that the experienced old soldier read in my eyes the meaning of my sigh. For he pressed his wife's hand to his lips, and said, laughingly, 'Is it not so, my dear? When one sees old ladies and gentlemen, one can hardly convince himself that they have once been young; and when one sees a maiden in all the freshness of her bloom, he is ready to wager that she never can have wrinkles and gray hair."

Josephine's aunt recognised me as quickly as I did her. She said many obliging things to me. We sat down to the table, and took a second breakfast for the sake of the ladies' company.

"And where does Josephine keep herself?" asked the old man; "she will be glad to renew her Vienna acquaintance."

"She is out in the garden with Count Holton to enjoy the auriculas before the sun is too high," replied her aunt; and here I got a little chill. All my old imaginations were over. I collected myself instantly. I never had had any claims here; and so I had none to lose. I began to be almost ashamed of the follies of my heart and of the tricks of my imagination. I became lively, fell in with the merry tone of the company, and even related to the aunt how painfully I had missed her upon my second visit to Vienna.

During the conversation a young man entered of a noble mien. His countenance was pale, his eyes dark and gloomy, his manner strange and disturbed.

"Ladies," said he, in a hasty and subdued tone, as if he had studied his speech, "permit me to take my leave of you. I must return to-day to the Residence—I have—I am—I shall, perhaps, be absent for some time, perhaps make a long journey."

The colonel turned and looked fixedly at him. "What disturbs you, Count Holten?" cried he; "you look as if you had committed a murder."

"No," replied he, with a forced smile, "rather like a man who has been murdered."

And with that he kissed the ladies' hands, embraced the colonel, and rushed out of the house without saying another word. The colonel followed him in all haste. The ladies were greatly embarrassed. I learned that this young man was their neighbor Count Holten; that the evening before, as he had often done, he had come to pay them a visit, had appeared very happy an hour before, and was now no more like himself.

"What has happened to him?" asked the ladies, when the colonel after some time returned.

The old gentleman looked very serious, shook his head, smiled across to his Sophia, and said, "You must ask Josephine."

"Has she offended him?" inquired the aunt, alarmed.

"That is as people take it!" replied he; "it is a long story, but the count told it in two or three words: 'I loved and was not loved in return.'"

Just then the door opened, and Miss Von Tarnau entered. It was she, and more lovely, more beautiful than when I saw her in Vienna, more graceful than in my dreams. I arose, but when I would approach her, my knees trembled, I was rooted to the spot—I stammered out some disconnected words—I was at once the most happy and the most miserable of mortals.

Josephine stood at the door blushing deeply; she gazed at me as at an apparition, and then recovering from her surprise, smilingly approached the table after the first exchange of salutations; the riddle of our unexpected meeting was solved. I related how I had learned her whereabouts only the day before; and she, how her father had bought the Moravian estate, and had settled down here in the midst of the most charming landscape in the world.

"Ah, aunt, dear aunt!" cried she, taking her aunt's hand in both hers, and pressing it to her heart, while she threw upon me a look which sparkled with no doubtful joy, "did not I tell you so? Was I not right?"

The good aunt smiled, and cast a silencing look upon Josephine. Her mother cast her eyes down to conceal a certain embarrassment. Her old father looked inquiringly from one to the other, arose, and whispered in my ear with a loud voice: "Mr. Walter, I guess you have found the bean in the right place at last.—But you Josephine, what have you done to Count Holten, that he has gone off in such a fury?"

Josephine answered evasively. We all arose and went into the garden. The lieutenant-colonel showed me his meadows, fields, outhouses, stables, &c., whilst the ladies were in lively conversation in the summer-house. After a tedious half hour we returned to them from this domestic survey. The old gentleman was called aside, and Josephine left to entertain me.

I intended to be very reserved towards Josephine,—I was afraid of the fate of Count Holten. We spoke of our acquaintance in Vienna, of our former intercourse, walks, and various little incidents. "Ah!" cried Josephine, "if you only knew how grieved we were on your account, when you were so suddenly called away from us. Certainly, there has not been a moment since—yes, we have often talked about you."

And now—how could I have done otherwise?—now I told her my whole story, my second journey to Vienna, my possession of her apartments—and over more softly, ever more timidly—the finding of the bean—my return to my native city—the history of the evening before. Here I paused. I did not dare to look up. I played in the sand with my foot. Josephine's silence lasted a long while.

At last I thought I heard a sob. I looked up. She had hidden her face in her handkerchief. With a trembling voice I asked, "For heaven's sake, Miss Josephine, has my frankness displeased you?"

She let the handkerchief fall, and looked at me smiling through her tears. "Is it all true?" she asked, after a pause. I tore the bean from my neck, and held it up before her, with the words, "Here is my witness."

She took the bean, as if from curiosity, merely to examine the setting. Her tears flowed still more freely. Leaning on my arm, she laid her forehead on my shoulder, and whispered, "I believe in a providence, Walter!"

I clasped the lovely creature to my heart, and cried, "Now I could die!" She looked up at me alarmed.

The voices of persons approaching through the shrubbery warned us to go and meet them. Josephine still had the bean in her hand when we stood before her parents. The colonel saw it, and laughed aloud. Josephine hid her beautiful face in her mother's bosom—Yet why more words? You well know that Josephine is my wife; I wished to relate to you only the romance of my love.

MESSAGE
—OF—
GOVERNOR JOHN W. GEARY.
January 6, 1869.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN—For the harmony and general relations of comity and friendship existing between Pennsylvania and all the other States and Territories of the National Union; for the present prosperous condition of the Commonwealth; for the glad signs of coming political tranquility; and for the success which attends the progress of our free institutions, we owe a heavy debt of gratitude to Divine Providence. In view of the favorable circumstances under which you are now assembled, it becomes my province and duty, as it is my pleasure, to offer you my hearty congratulations, and to tender you a cordial welcome to the Legislative Halls of the State. This, indeed, affords me a higher gratification because I participate with your constituents in the confidence manifested by them in selecting you to represent their individual interests as well as those of the Commonwealth. On your wisdom, integrity, judgment, and discretion, all will undoubtedly rely for the correct determination of every question affecting the largest interests and gravest responsibilities, and for a continuance and even an increase, of that prosperity which has hitherto been so signally enjoyed.

It is not without a consciousness of the great responsibility resting upon me that I undertake the performance of a constitutional duty, requiring that the Governor "shall from time to time give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient." In conformity with this requirement your attention will be called only to such matters of public interest as in my judgment deserve careful consideration and action on your part during the present session.

FINANCES.

The following is a carefully prepared statement of the financial condition of the State for the fiscal year ending Nov 30, 1868:

The reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer show that the balance in the Treasury, November 30, 1867, was		$1,661,836 46
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868		5,216 049 55
Depreciated funds in the Treasury, unavailable		41,032 00
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending November 30, 1868,		$8,918,

the general appropriation bills have been signed on the eleventh day of April, being about the time of adjournment. The Governor has been forced to either sign the bills without proper investigation, notwithstanding any objections he may have; suspend the means to defray the operations of the government for the ensuing year; or call an extra session of the Legislature I repeat that "it is earnestly desired that the appropriation bill be taken up discussed and passed at a sufficiently early period during the session to enable it to receive that thorough examination which its importance demands."

EDUCATION.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The annual report of the Superintendent of common Schools exhibits the condition of that department in a highly satisfactory manner. Within the State there are 1,918 school districts; 13,764 schools; 2,382 graded schools; 11,608 school directors; 73 county, city and borough superintendents; 16,771 teachers; and 890,515 pupils. The cost of tuition for the year was $3,273,209,43; of building, purchasing and renting school houses, $1,091,152 55; of contingencies, $851,253 21. These three items with expenditures, for all other purposes connected therewith, amount to the aggregate sum of $5,200,537 96.

These facts are exhibited with great satisfaction, as they show the average annual cost for the tuition of each pupil to be about seven dollars and seventy four and a half cents. The average amount paid to each teacher is about $195[illegible] per anum. This, in my opinion is too small a salary to secure the services of competent teachers; and I am fully justified in urging the necessity of increased compensation. It is but just, and it will have an elevating tendency not only upon the teachers but the manner in which their duties are performed.

Your attention is called to the fact that, notwithstanding the ample provision now made by law for the education of all persons between the ages of six and twenty-one years, large numbers of children, principally in our cities, do not attend any kind of school. Over twenty thousand of this class are found in Philadelphia, and the number in the State is estimated at not less than seventy-five thousand. These children grow up in ignorance, frequently without employment, and many of them contract habits of vice, which eventually cause them to be committed to houses of refuge, county prisons or penitentiaries. Humanity and sound public policy demand that something be done to remedy this growing evil, and also that of the neglected condition of considerable numbers of children in the alms and poor houses of many of the counties.

Four Normal Schools are now recognized as State institutions. The number of students attending them during the past year was 2,115, of whom eighty graduated. Two additional Normal Schools will probably go into operation during this year, one located at Bloomsburg, Columbia County, and the other at California, Washington county. The value of these institutions to the common school system cannot be estimated. Our schools are comparatively worthless without qualified teachers, and such teacher can most easily be obtained from the Normal institutes, where theart of teaching is made a specialyt.

A meeting of the presidents and other authorities of a number of our principal colleges was held in Harrisburg last winter, the object of which was to bring about a closer union of all our educational institutions, and connect by a bond of sympathy, if not of organic structure, the common schools, high schools, academies and colleges. The establishment of such an educational department seems to be desirable.

There is no subject more worthy the deliberations of the Legislature than the promotion of the welfare of our common schools. They immediately underlie the characteristic feature of our social system; they are fountains of that wide-spread intelligence, which; like a perennial vitality, pervades the nation, and are nurseries of that inquiring spirit to which we are indebted for the purity and preservation of our free institutions. In a republican government education is a sure basis of power and public prosperity. By it the people are taught to discern and estimate the value of their own rights; to distinguish between oppression and the exercise of lawful authority; to discriminate between liberty and licentiousness; to preserve an inviolable respect for the laws, and exercise "eternal vigilance" against any encroachments upon them. It is admitted that a thoroughly educated people alone can be permanently free. By educational culture patriotism is expanded, and the principles, manners and sentiments of the whole people are assimilated. Many of the sources of jealousy and prejudice are diminished, social harmony largely increased, and the structure of our free and happy system of government cemented, strengthened and adorned.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

In his report the superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools exhibits the total expenditure for their support from December 1, 1867, to May 31, 1868, to be $236,970 26; total number of pupils in the schools, 3,431; average cost per pupil, $69,06; for six months, and the average weekly expenses per pupil, $2, 65. The fiscal year of these schools, like that of the common schools, terminates by law on the last day of May of each year. The present report of the Superintendent, therefore embraces only six months, and reports will be made up to the 31st day of May, annually, hereafter. The special appropriation of February 25, 1768, made in accordance with an estimate of the Superintendent, presented in my last annual message, exceeded the actual expenses $6,004,74.

Notwithstanding every possible effort has been and will continue to be made, to economize in the expenses of the present year, and to keep them as far as possible within the appropriation made by the last Legislature, it will readily be observed that there will be a defieit for the year ending May 31,1869, the amount of which will be carefully ascertained and presented to the Legislature prior to the close of the present session.

The schools are all in good condition and improving and their usefulness is daily becoming more manifest. They are among the most philanthropic institutions of the age, and reflect high honor on the patriotism of the Legislature, by which they have been so liberally endowed, and upon our people, by whom they are sustained. The children who are the recipients of their benefits are the offsprings of brave men who voluntarily endangered their lives in the cause of their country in the most trying hour of existence, and who, glowing with patriotic ardor, fought as bravely and as heroically as the noblest men in the world's history. Thousands of them who left their homes in the bloom of health and with the brightest hopes of manhood, now sleep in death, leaving their widows and little ones to the care of the country in whose service they fell, and which promised them its protection. Their children are the wards of this great Commonwealth; and too much praise cannot be awarded its people for the munificent and tender manner in which they have thus far, through their representatives, discharged the sacred and delicate trust.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Before the General Government appropriated public lands to the several States for the purposes of agricultural and military education and the mechanic arts, and prior to the time when Pennsylvania endowed the Agricultural College with her share of these lands it was dependent wholly upon individual influence, without any other means for its support than its own earnings. History proves that seminaries of learning cannot be sufficiently sustained by their own internal resources. The education of youth in the higher branches of knowledge seems to require the aid of philanthropic contributions. This institution had not these benefits to any adequate extent, and though the board of trustees bestowed upon it the most anxious care their zeal and labor, combined with those of its friends, were not equal to the contest with the want of means. Hence the school did not command the confidence of farmers who were able to educate their sons, and who could not forget that the character of the collage attached to the character of its graduates; and that its failure would enter into the estimate which the world would place upon the education it bestowed. This feature has now been removed. The people, through their Legislature, have endowed this institution with the interest upon a fund of $[illegible] 500.00 (invested in United States and Pennsylvania State six per cent bonds,) payable to it semi-annually. Last year this interest amounted to $25,642,78. The residue of the fund, $12,886 50, has been appropriated, under the law, by the board of trustees, to the purchase of three model and experimental farms; one at the college in Centre county, for $8,000.00, one in Chester county for $17,750.00, and one in Indiana county for $18,136.50. The board has also recently re-organized the faculty and remodeled the course of studies, so as to adapt them to wants of the agricultural community. This new order of things goes into operation at the commencement of the next session, and it is earnestly hoped will be a success. There is no profession, trade or calling life, where the value of knowledge and the lights of science, and the practical application of both, are so potent for profitable results as in their adaption to agricultural pursuits. And in this truly practical age it is well worthy of the consideration of parents, whether they should not avail themselves of the benefits of this institutution, now so generously endowed by the State.

MILITARY.

From the report of the Adjutant-General you will learn the condition of the Military Department. The inactivity in military affairs after the cessation of hostilities and upon the return of peace, has in a great measure been dispelled, and an active martial spirit now prevails throughout the State; more particularly in Philadelphia, where, by a special legislative enactment, the minimum number of men required to form a company has been reduced, and a brigade fund is raised by a tax upon those who are not members of a military organization, but liable to the performance of military duty. I recommend the passage of a similar law for the whole State. For the sake of preserving the great interests involved, which include the lives, property and happiness of our people, this is presented to you as an important subject for your deliberation.

Every possible encouragement of volunteers has been afforded, and notwithstanding the difficulties indicated it has resulted as follows: In 1866 there were eight volunteer companies in the State; in 1867, thirty-eight; and in 1868, seventy-seven, and a number of others in preparation for organization.

By a reduction of the number for a company from that now required to an aggregate of fifty officers and men, companies would soon be numbered by the hundred, any of which could easily be recruited to the maxium number if required for active service. The State that always maintains the highest degree of preparation, accomplishes most and suffers least in the conflict of arms; and by being in readiness it often prevents improper enroachments upon her rights.

The Adjutant-General presents a full and detailed statement of the disbursements in his department during the year ending November 30, 1868, with an estimate for the necessary appropriations for the current year, and also for such amounts as have been discovered to be due from the transportation Department, contracted during the war.

STATE AGENCY.

The existence of the Military State Agency at Washington terminated on the 31st day of July last, at which time the appropriation for the payment of its expenses was exhausted. Much benefit resulted to many of the soldiers of our State, and their representatives, from this office, in which their just dues from the United States Government were collected and transmitted to them free of charge. In August, after the agency ceased to exist, there still remained a considerable number of unsettled claims, and as no one knew more about their condition, or could possibly obtain an earlier settlement of them than the late Agent Col. Cook, I permitted him, upon his own offer, to close up the business of the office, and to transact any other business for the soldiers of Pennsylvania at *one half the fees* that are charged by any other private agency in Washington city. This arrangment has thus far been carried out, and I am pleased to add, with very general satisfaction. All the books and papers of the agency will be transferred to the office of the Adjutant General.

REGISTRY LAW.

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed, known as the "Registry Law," the intention of which was to protect the ballot-box against corruption and fraudulent voting, to which it has, for many years, been disgracefully exposed. This law seems to have been so defective in some of its provisions as to have received the condemnation of a majority of the Supreme Court, by which it was pronounced "incongruous and unconstitutional." At the election immediately after this decision, it is alleged that frauds were perpetrated, surpassing in magnitude, perhaps, any that have been consummated heretofore in the history of the Commonwealth. These frauds have demonstrated the necessity of the passage of some law or laws that will accomplish the desired object without being subject to the exceptionable features pointed out by the learned gentlemen who pronounced the opinion of the Supreme Bench.

There is no subject of such vital importance to the whole country as the sanctity of the ballot-box, and the protection of all citizens in their right to the elective franchise. This right is our proudest boast. It endows the American citizen with a freedom and a power not possessed by the subject of any other government. It makes him the peer of his fellow man, whatever may be his rank, station, or position in life. To be deprived of it by any means whatever, his boasted freedom become a sham—his especial and exalted prerogative a mockery and a farce. What avails it to the citizen that he is entitled to a vote, if that vote is to be nullified by fraud? Such guards then should thrown around the polls as will effectually, if possible, preserve them from the taint of a single illegal vote. Not only should false voting be severely punished, but false swearing to obtain a vote, be visited with the pains and penalties of perjury, and with perpetual disfranchisement.

The people must be perfectly free to regulate their public business in their own way, and when the voice of the majority is fairly and clearly expressed all should bow to it as to the voice of God. They are the sovereign rulers, and their will must be the law of the land. Corruption of suffrage in a republican government is the deadliest crime that can be perpetrated; it is assassination of the sovereignty of the people, and will be followed by a despotism, the motive power of which will be money and perjury. And if this privilege be tampered with, sooner or later the sure and indignant popular condemnation will be rendered and condign punishment administered. All good citizens, of whatever political opinion, should lend their aid for the accomplishment of any and every measure that may tend to secure to each voter, not only his right to the elective franchise, but the assurance that his vote will not be rendered valueless by illegality, corruption or fraud.

Every proper facility for the naturalization of citizens of foreign birth should be afforded; but the Legislature in its combined wisdom, can surely enact some mode to prevent the possibility of a single vote being cast upon spurious naturalization papers, and thus fully secure the purity of the elective franchise.

REVISION OF THE CIVIL CODE.

The Commissioners appointed to codify the statute laws of the State have diligently prosecuted the work assigned them, and with every prospect that it will be fully completed within the time prescribed by the legislative resolutions of April 8, 1868; and in further compliance with them, they will cause to be laid before each branch of the General Assembly, at its present session, various titles of bills, with brief abstracts of the several sections of each which have been matured.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Among the subjects of importance to the citizens of Pennsylvania is the establishment of an Insurance Department. Such departments are in successful operation in several neighboring States, by means of which the interests of insurers are guarded and promoted. So careful a supervision is had over the transactions of insurance companies that frauds are rendered almost impossible and spurious companies can have no existence. The result of the protection thus afforded is, that whilst foreign companies thus protected, do immense business in this State, so little confidence is had in those of Pennsylvania that their business is almost entirely confined within the State limits; and lately some of them have withdrawn their agencies from other States, because no risk will be taken, in consequence of the inadequacy of the laws to afford protection to insurers. To this defect, moreover, may be attributed the operations of the number of worthless companies which have suddenly sprung up, without any solid basis, and as suddenly expired, to the injury of all whose confidence they obtained, and to the dishonor of the Commonwealth. Whilst Pennsylvania insurance companies transact little business outside of the State, it is alleged that foreign life insurance companies alone paid taxes last year on three million eight hundred thousand dollars of premiums received in Pensylvania, a great proportion of which would be confined to this State if the same protection was given by law to its citizens as is afforded by other States. The report of the Insurance Department of New York, published in 1867, shows that the companies which were doing business in 1866, in Pennsylvania, and also in New York had risks in force for more than five thousand million of dollars; and it is believed that the risks in Pennsylvania companies, which, for want of a proper Insurance Department, cannot be obtained, would swell the amount to over six thousand million.

In view of these facts, and of the costly experience of the people who have been imposed upon and defrauded by unsubstantial and ephemeral companies, I repeat the recommendation made to the Legislature at its last session, that an Insurance Department be established, and a superintendent appointed by law, who shall have supervision and control over all insurance companies allowed to transact business within the State, and annually publish, under oath, full reports of their transactions. The community is deeply interested in this matter, and demands the protection which can thus only be afforded.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

The commissioners appointed by an act of the last session "to establish an additional State Hospital for the Insane," have notified me that they will present a report of their proceedings some time during the present month, which will be communicated when received.

DAMAGES BY RAIDS.

In accordance with an act of the last session, providing for an investigation and adjudication of the claims of citizens of several counties "whose property was destroyed, damaged or appropriated for the public service, and in the common defense in the war to suppress the rebellion," a commission of three competent gentlemen was appointed, who have performed the alotted duties, and will soon make a full report of their transactions.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

I have received through the Secretary of State of the United States, a bronze medal and diploma from the Imperial Commissioners for the best specimens of Pennsylvania anthracite coal exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1867. These tributes to an important branch of the internal resources of Pennsylvania have been assigned a place among other valuable relics in the Executive Chamber.

STATE COAT OF ARMS.

Diligent but unsuccessful search has been repeatedly made for the coat of arms of the State, and for the authority under which the present design was established. It seems that for years past no trace of either the original authority or design could anywhere be found, and it is recommended that the Legislature take the necessary steps to supply the omission, by such means as they in their wisdom shall determine.

STATE BENEFICIARIES.

A number of benevolent, charitable and other similar institutions annually receive appropriations from the State for their support. These appropriations, in most, if not in all cases, appear to have been adequate for the purposes to which it was intended they should be applied, and are as liberal as can reasonably be expected in the present condition of the Treasury of the State.

THE SUSQUEHANNA FISHERIES.

A preliminary report on the Susquehanna fisheries has been submitted by Col. James Worral, Civil Engineer, Commissioner under the act of the Legislature in reference thereto. There are some facts which should be embodied in the report, but which cannot be ascertained until early in January. Permission has therefore been granted to the Commissioner, at his request, to postpone the submission of his regular report until the earliest day practicable during the present month.

CATTLE DISEASE.

The prevalence of contagious or epidemic diseases among cattle and other animals has for some years past been a prolific source of anxiety and alarm among the producers and consumers of meats in many of the States. It was therefore deemed important to call a convention of competent persons to take into consideration the means best calculated to remedy this great and growing evil. This convention, composed of three commissioners, appointed in accordance with an agreement by the several Governors, assembled at Springfield, Illinois, on the first of December last, and an account of their transactions is herewith presented.

Without legislative authority, but believing my action would be sanctioned by the people's representatives, I appointed Dr. Hiram Corson and Messrs. E. C. Humes and A. Boyd Hamilton, commissioners to represent Pennsylvania in that convention. These gentlemen freely gave their time and experience, and also incurred a pecuniary experiense of about three hundred dollars, to defray which I recommend that an appropriation be made.

STATISTICS.

In view of the vast amount and great variety of the products of the State, a desk for the collection of statistics, relative to exports and imports, agriculture, manufactures, coal, iron, oil, lumber, &c., might, with propriety and profit, be established. This could be accomplished by the employment of a competent clerk, under the supervision of one of the present heads of department, whose duty should be to collect and publish such facts as might tend to stimulate and increase our productive energies, instill new life and vigor into our manufacturing interests, and lead to more accurate knowledge of all our internal resources and the proper methods for their development. There is abundant space in the Capitol buildings to be appropriated as a receptacle for books papers mineralogical and geological specimens and other articles that might be contributed appropriate to such a department and which in a few years would form an invaluable collection. Under legislative direction, the good results would be almost incalculable, and are required by the progresive spirit of the age in which we live.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

Your attention is called to the accompanying joint resolutions, passed at the last session of the Vermont Legislature, bearing a just tribute to the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. Joint resolutions from the same body are also sent you, which I regard as worthy of your consideration, relative to the act of Congress "to establish and protect National Cemeteries," and recommending "to the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania the passage of an act empowering the board of commissioners having charge of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg, to transfer all the right, title, interest and care of said Soldiers National Cemetery to the General Government upon the completion of the same."

IN MEMORIAM.

It has been the misfortune of the State during the past year to lose by death two of her representatives in the Congress of the nation, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of the Ninth, and Hon. Darwin A. Finney, of the Twentieth district. Both were natives of Vermont, but in early life selected Pennsylvania for their home, and identified themselves with her interests, which they were chosen to guard in the Legislature; and the people of the Commonwealth will long remember with gratitude their faithful and efficient services. The first went down to his grave after a long life of public usefulness and in well matured honors; the other in the prime of manhood, which gave promise of a scarcely less brilliant career.

PARDONS.

The list of pardons issued during the past year will be found among the papers to which your attention is called. The principal reasons upon which they were based, and the names of some of the prominent petitioners, are given in every case. That a few of these pardons may have been unworthily granted, through misrepresentations of relatives, friends, sympathizing neighbors and other interested parties, there is no doubt, but in the majority of instances it is certain that the facts not only justified but demanded Executive clemency.

The whole number of applications for pardons during the year has been sixteen hundred and twenty-three. The number of pardons granted in that time has been one hundred and six, which is a little over six and a half per cent. Of those pardoned about five per cent, have been again brought before the courts in consequence of their return to the commission of crime.

I am fully impressed with the weighty responsibility of the pardoning power, which ranks among the most difficult and embarrassing duties of the Executive office. Daily beset with powerful and pitiful importunities, as well as conflicting representations, from those in whom he should be enabled to place the fullest confidence, in order to avoid errors in the decision of any case, the Governor is compelled to take into consideration the action of the court before which the convict has been tried; the majesty of the law which may or may not have been violated; the condition of the prisoner; his temptation to err; the injury that may be inflicted upon his helpless and dependent relatives, and the arguments and appeals of citizens whose opinions and wishes he is bound to respect. And however just his decision, and humane and generous his action, either in favor of or against the petitioner for clemency, he must expect to have his motives impugned, his name and character maligned, and to suffer virulent attacks for the exercise of this most important and merciful prerogative.

The pardon report will exhibit that many instances in which Executive clemency has been invoked, youthful prisoners, charged with their first offenses, and those of a trivial character, have been the recipients. The object of punishment, in all cases, should not be so much to inflict pain as to reform the offender and prevent the repetition of evil deeds. This fact is frequently lost sight of in imposing punishment upon criminals, especially when inexperienced youths are shut up in close cells with men hardened in crime, where its arts are daily taught and a romance thrown around its commission. Instead of being improved, they come forth at the expiration of their terms of sentence with the loss of self respect, their moral sentiments blunted, and prepared to practice upon society the infamous lessons they have learned. Such punishments tend to increase rather than lessen the quantity of crime. When houses of correction and reformatories are constructed, or a proper system of confinement and prison discipline is adopted, there will be a material decrease of crime, and comparatively few cases to demand the exercise of the pardoning power.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCES.

There are confined in the Philadelphia county prison the following named convicts, under sentence of death, for whose execution warrants have not been issued: Edward Ford, sentenced May 12, 1851; Jerry Dixon, May 30, 1863; Patrick Finnegan, Feb. 9, 1863; Newton Champion, Dec. 1, 1866, and Alfred Alexander and Hester Vaughn, July 3, 1868. Successive Governors, for satisfactory reasons, have declined to order the execution of these persons. The law requires that they shall be executed in accordance with the sentence, unconditionally pardoned, or held in close confinement in the county jail during life. The latter punishment, with the additional embitterment constantly preying on the mind that a death warrant may at any moment be issued, is, perhaps, the severest that could be inflicted. It would be both just and merciful to give the Governor authority to commute the sentence of death in the above named cases to imprisonment, at labor, in the penitentiary, for such a term of years as the ameliorating circumstances may seem to justify and demand. One of the convicts named has been imprisoned about eighteen years, and although it might not be advisable to set him at liberty, humanity and the ends of justice require the commutation of his sentence in the manner suggested.

CONCLUSION.

The foregoing subjects have been deemed of sufficient importance to submit at the present time for your information and consideration. Others may occur before the close of the session which may be worthy of special communications. It will be my constant care and determination to co-operate with you in the prosecution of any measures that may tend to preserve and increase the prosperity of the State and the happiness of its people, with the firm belief that your united wisdom will aim constantly to promote these desirable results.

Many of the events which have transpired since my last annual communication to the Legislature have been unusually interesting and significant.—They have been infinitely more than political, and bear directly upon the great interests and most sacred destinies of the nation. A part from the vindication of the principles of the party which sustained the Government and the army during the contest for the preservation of the Union, and the election to the Presidency of the first soldier of the age, is the fact that the people have by triumphant majorities, forever settled our controversy upon certain fundamental principles. Parties may and undoubtedly will arise upon other issues, but there can be no future struggle about slavery. Involuntary servitude as a monopoly of labor, is forever destroyed. The monster obstacle to the national progress has been removed, and henceforward all the faculties of our people can be developed "without let or hindrance." The fair and exuberantly fertile States of the South, heretofore comparatively retrogressive and unproductive, relieved from this terrible curse, with the influx of northern immigration and capital, will soon become the rivals of their northern sister States in all the arts of peace; and additional markets will be developed in which to exchange the varied products of the heretofore hostile sections.

Hardly less magical has been the effect upon other nations. General Grant's election has confirmed the hopes of our nation's friends, and the fears of its foes in the Old World. It supplements and seals the verdict of arms and progress of republican principles. The downfall of the rebellion in the United States was quickly followed by the great civil revolution in England; the peaceful expulsion of the last of the Bourbons from Spain; the unrest of Cuba; the concession of more liberal principles in Germany; and the necessary acquiescence of the Emperor of the French in the republican sentiments he fears even as he has betrayed them. What are these but the echoes of the dire catastrophe that has overwhelmed aristocracy in the United States?

Notwithstanding the importance of the issues involved in the late canvass, and the bitterness of feeling as well as the earnestness with which it was conducted, its termination was happily met with the acquiescence of nearly the whole people; and at no time in the history of the nation has there been opened before us a brighter prospect of continued peace and increasing prosperity; and we have no greater cause for universal congratulation than that no differences of opinion now exist that can materially mar our national happiness, retard our onward progress, or threaten the peace and perpetuity of our government.

In conclusion permit me to remark that the voice of Pennsylvania, as well that of a majority of the States, has at the ballot-box proclaimed to the world that all our national indebtedness, no matter how heavy the burden, will be paid according to "the letter and spirit" of the agreements made and entered in at the time the debt was contracted, and that in this as in all other respects our individual and national honor "must and shall be preserved;" that we are determined by all honorable means in our power to secure ample encouragement and protection to each and every branch of Home Industry, and every manly enterprise that contributes capital, labor, skill and industry to our material wealth, social advancement and political tranquility, that for all of our citizens the children of the Commonwealth being also citizens of the United States, we demand the fullest protection, in their persons, their property, and in all their rights and privileges wherever they may go within the national jurisdiction or in foreign lands; and that whilst our financial policy shall be such as to maintain untrammeled our national credit, it is to be hoped that it may at the same time be such as will permit and sanction the construction of the great railways now in progress and stretching out their giant arms to grasp the mighty commerce of the Pacific, to develop the untold resources of wealth in the intervening territories, and to connect the most distant portions of our country in a common union, not only with iron bands, but by the still stronger and more indissoluble ties of a common interest and a common brotherhood.

To lessen the burdens of the people, and to keep the expenses of the State as nearly as possible within the limits of its absolute necessities, will always be among the chief objects of wise and just legislation. Let us, then, with a due sense of our obligations and high responsibilities, endeavor to discharge our duties as to secure the greatest good of the community and merit the approbation of Him by whom our Commonwealth has been so abundantly blessed.

JNO. W. GEARY.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, January 6, 1869.

The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 15, 1869

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

Geary's Message.

We lay before our readers this week the Governor's Message, to the exclusion of much more interesting matter; but we hold it to be our duty to publish all important documents from whatever source they may emanate.

The Message contains no new points, and not many facts to which it is necessary to call attention. His exhibit of the Treasury shows that millions of dollars are left to accumulate in the hands of the Treasurer, who gives no adequate security for the same. These immense amounts instead of being used to pay off our State debts, are kept for speculative purposes, or for the use of corrupt politicians.

By the exhibit of the Governor, the public debt is still over $33,000,000, and though in the past eight years $05,000,000 of revenue have been paid into the Treasury, only $1,000,000 of the debt has been cancelled. Where has the remaining $61,000,000 gone?

The Constitution of our State also creates a Sinking Fund for the redemption of the public debt, and by an act of the Legislature certain specified sources of revenue, are to be used for that purpose, and any misapplication of the fund is to be visited with a penalty of $1,000. Yet since 1851 there has been paid into the Sinking Fund over $25,000,000, and at least $21,000,000 of it have been applied to other purposes! If this fund had been honestly used our State debt would not now exceed $15,000,000, instead of $33,000,000, on which we pay $2,000,000 interest annually.

The Message also shows that about $5,000,000 of State bonds were cancelled, bearing interest at 4½ and 5 per cent. Inasmuch as Pennsylvania has over $25,000,000 af Bonds at *six per cent. interest*, why in the name of common sense were they not redeemed *first*, thus saving the State the difference in interest? It looks much like the Radical financiering of two years ago, which called in State bonds *not due* bearing five per cent. interest, in order to issue $25,000,000 of new bonds at *six per cent.* and which are exempted from taxation whereby the State loses over $180,000 per annum.

The Governor speaks encouragingly of our Military establishment. Considering that there are not a dozen regiments organized, and that our military expenses for the past year were $100,000, we think the luxury of millitary parades can be dispensed with until our heavy tax burdens are somewhat reduced.

The frequent censures of the press for the abuse of the pardoning power, has drawn a long defense from the Governor. Among the cases appended is one from our county, viz:

3. Parvin Eves and Geo. W. M'Ewen. Indicted in Columbia county Dec. 2,'67 on the charge of "Rejecting the Vote of a Qualified Elector." Pardoned Jan. 14. Recommended by Charles W. Snyder, J. W. Chemberlin, E. P. Lutz, J. B. Robison, Jesse Shannon, Samuel Knorr, C. F. Knapp, and many others, who state that the defendants were judges of election in Greenwood township, and acted in pursuance of the act of the Legislature disfranchising deserters: and that they deserve not only protection but praise for their patriotism and fidelity in fulfilling their obligations as good citizens.

Among the persons recommending these criminals for pardon we observe the names of a couple of our County attornies. How members of the legal profession can conscientiously commend citizens for a wilful violation of the law, passes our comprehension.

The Governor mentions the death of Thaddeus Stevens and other prominent citizens, but studiously avoids mentioning the decease of Ex-President Buchanan, who made Geary Governor of Kansas. A studied insult like this to one of Pennsylvania's most illustrious sons shows the littleness of John Geary.

As the most of our readers will read the Message for themselves, we forbear further comments on it for the present.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF CALVIN B. REIFSNYDER DEC'D.
Letters of administration on the estate of Calvin B. Reifsnyder, late of Catawissa Columbia Co. deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to George Scott, of Catawissa. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.
GEORGE SCOTT, Administrator.
Jan. 15,'69-6t.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the matter of Geo. Hendershot, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Geo. Fenstermacher, of Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
J. B. ROBISON, Assignee.
Jan. 8,'69-3t.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.
This is to give notice: that on the 8th day of Jan. A. D. 1869, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Leonard R. Rupert of Bloomsburg in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg, in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, before Edward Overton, jr., Register, on the 24th day of Feb. A. D., 1869, at 12 o'clock, m.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal.
By E. B. COOLBAUGH, Deputy.
Jan. 15, '69-4t.

NOTICE IN BANKRUBTCY.
This is to give notice: that on the 4th day of Jan. A. D. 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of William H. Schlaebach of the Boro. of Berwick in the County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg before Edward Overton, Jr., Register, on the 24th day of Febuary A. D., 1869 at 10 o'clock A. M.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal.
By E. B. COOLBAUGH, Deputy.
Jan 15, '69-4t.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.
This is to give notice: That on the 8th day of Feb. A. D. 1869, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of John H. Kleckner of Scott Twp. in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, before Edward Overton, jr., Register, on the 24th day of Feb. A. D., 1869, at 10 o'clock, a. m.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal.
Jan. 15,'69-4t. By E. B. COOLBAUGH, Deputy.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.
This is to give notice: that on the 8th day of Jan. A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Hiram H. Brown of Scott Township in the County of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at the Exchange Hotel, in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, before Edward Overton, jr., Register, on the 24th day of Feb, A. D., 1869, at 10 o'clock, a. m.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal.
Jan. 15,'69-4t. By E. B. COOLBAUGH, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or outcry at the Court House in Bloomsburg, February 1st, 1869, the following personal property and real estate to wit:
All that that certain lot of ground situate in Centerville in the township of Centre county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded by lot of Almeda Beckley, William Kane and a public street, containing one-third of an acre more or less, on which is erected a two story House with the appurtenances.
Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Lohman.
Jan. 15,'69 MORDECAI MILLARD, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.
By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale or outcry, at the Court House in Bloomsburg on Monday February 1st, 1869.
The following described lot of Ground situate in the Borough of Centralia, to wit: Bounded on the South by Railroad Avenue, on the East by lot of Mrs. Donnelley, on the North by an alley, on the West by —— street, containing twenty-five feet front by one hundred and forty-five feet deep, on which is erected a two-storied frame Dwelling House and appurtenances.
Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Patrick Fogarty.
MORDECAI MILLARD, Sheriff.
Jan. 15, 1869.

NOTICE.
The publicare hereby notified that on the 8th day of January inst. I purchased at Constable's sale, the following property, sold as the goods and chattels of George and John Shellhamer, viz:
One Wagon,
TWENTY ACRES OF GRAIN
in the ground, one cast beam plow, one Bay Mare and one Gray Horse. Also at the same time and at Constable's Sale, one Black Horse, and one Bay Horse, sold as the property of John Shellhamer. The public are hereby notified that I have loaned said personal property to George and John Shellhamer, and are requested not to purchase, nor molest the same.
Centre twp. Jan. 8,'69. 3t.* WM. SHAFFER.

NOTICE.
THE Overseer of the Poor of Bloom Township has in his charge several boys and girls ranging in age from seven to ten years, for whom he is desirous of finding suitable masters. Parties applying will be recommended, on leave one or more of the above children, articled to them for a number of years.
JOSIAH H. FURMAN,
Bloomsburg Jan. 15,'69.3t. Overseer of the Poor.

WYOMING VALLEY CANAL COMPANY.
A meeting of the Stockholders of the Wyoming Valley Canal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 304 Walnut street Philadelphia, at twelve o'clock M., on Saturday the 23rd day of January 1869, when the joint agreement lately entered into by the Board of Managers of the Wyoming Valley Canal Company, and the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Canal Company, for the consolidation of the said Companies and merger of the Wyoming Valley Canal Company into the Pennsylvania Canal Company will be submitted to the Stockholders, and a vote by ballot, in person or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.
This notice is given in accordance with the provisions of an Act of assembly approved April 2nd 1866.
ANDREW C. DULLES, Secretary.
* Jan. 15,'69.-3t

SHAWLS TEN PER CENT
LESS IN PRICES SINCE THE NEW YEAR, AT
I. W. HARTMAN'S

CALF BOOTS
MARKED DOWN FROM
$3.00 to $4.00, at
I. W. HARTMAN'S

LADIES' GAITERS
FOR FIFTY CENTS A PAIR
AT I. W. HARTMAN'S.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Ivan Derr and Peter K. Herbein, Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 12th day of Dec. in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-eight, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 1st day of February next to continue one week.
AND WHEREAS ALSO the same Judges have issued their precept bearing date the twelfth day of December A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and of Common Pleas in Bloomsburg in the county of Columbia on the second Monday, being the eighth day of February next, and to continue one week.
Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said first day of, Feb. with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the jailor of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendances, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 12th day of Dec. in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JAN. 15, 1869.

WANTED, to complete a file, No 35 of the *Columbia Democrat* dated Oct. 21st, 1868. *

THE Greene—Faux limestone quarry was sold by the Sheriff on Tuesday last to H. G. Creveling, Esq., for $2,825 00.

THE property of Reuben Wasser, of Centralia was sold by the Sheriff on last Wednesday to James Duke and H. A. Weidensaul for $600.00

MRS. A. W. HANNON, teacher of Centralia School, was on Christmas eve presented with a magnificent Prayer Book, a gift from the pupils of her School.

NEXT week we begin the publication of a new and thrilling story, which will run through several numbers.—Persons not getting the COLUMBIAN & DEMOCRAT should subscribe at once.

WE are informed that on last Wednesday morning while Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Paxton were out sleigh riding, the horses got frightened and ran away. They were not seriously injured, but the *sleigh* was.

WE would ask our readers' perusal of the prospectus of the *Germantown Telegraph*, to be found in our advertising columns. It is a good paper, well and carefully edited and authority on Agricultural topics.

OUR new office is still shrouded in lime, mortar, sand and dust. We hope to have all in order before the February Court, and after that if we fail to publish the best paper in the State, our subscribers may well complain.

A ROLLING-MILL between the L. & B. R. R. Depot and the Canal is talked of. We hope the rumor may be verified. It would give an additional impetus to the improvements already made, or to be made in our town.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders of the Orangeville Male and Female Academy, the following Trustees were elected: Silas Conner, H. C. Eves, M. A. Williams, D. K. Sloan, Nathan Fleckenstine, H. R. Kline and John Staley.

REV. J. R. SHANAFELT.—We learn from Mr. Shanafelt that he has accepted a unanimous call to the Pastorate of the Fourth Baptist Church of the City of Pittsburgh, and that he has already entered upon his labors. Correspondents will address him at No. 763, Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

OWING to the numerous corrections and additions to our mailing list, a few of our subscribers were not supplied last week. All the corrections have now been made and the post-masters will be responsible for mistakes hereafter. Any person who fails to get his or her paper regularly should notify us.

WE would call attention to the special dispatch to the Scranton *Republican* published in another column. It is good Radical testimony to show what scoundrels they have elected. Just think of the U. S. Senatorship put up to the highest bidder? Honest Republicans must blush with shame at this exhibition of bribery and corruption. It is a repetition of the farce of Cameron vs Curtin—money vs brains.

D. C. JOHN will deliver a lecture in the Institute hall on next Wednesday evening. Subject "Oxygen Hydrogen and Nitrogen." A special effort will be made to popularize the subject and render it interesting to all classes of hearers. Citizens and Students are respectfully invited to attend. This is designed to be the first of a series of lectures by the faculty of the Institute and it is to be hoped their labors will be rewarded by a liberal attendance. Admission free.

A *pane-less occurrence* happened at the Post Office on last Friday evening. A wandering *car*, (it is *currently* reported) either moved by *curiosity*, impelled by hunger, or instigated by an unfortunate desire to *curry* favor by getting a copy of Geary's message, attempted to enter the office through the window instead of by that usual method of entrance and exit—the door. The result was that Mr. Pursel is minus a fine large pane of glass. The *canine* deserves *caning*.

WE clip the annexed extract from the *Public Ledger*, an independent journal. It does justice to Senator Buckalew, and asks the Radicals to "Match him." They have'nt done it, *and can't.*

Candidates are urged on grounds of expediency, on grounds of an equitable distribution of honors, on personal grounds, on geographical grounds and various other grounds, but with very little attention to the right ground, viz.: the ability, integrity and fitness of the Senator that is to be. How gladly would the masses of the dominant party see their representatives take that "high ground?" The Senator who is about to retire is a man of ability and pure character; certainly the Republican party can "match him" in these essential qualities, and there will be a glad endorsement by the people, if they do.

PATENT-RIGHTS AGAIN.—Since writing on this subject, our attention has been called to several other cases, in which Yankee swindlers have succeeded in swindling our people. The plan of operation is about as follows: Some person comes along with what purports to be a patent right for a hay-fork, a churn or something of the sort, and desires to sell township rights. In order to make the transaction seemingly fair he offers to take the victim's note, payable at some future time, with the collateral agreement that the note is not to be paid until the profits reach a specified amount. This seems fair and the bargain is concluded. The sequel shows that the patent is a humbug, or that the person had no right to dispose of it. The note is sold to some person for a valuable consideration and the poor dupe has no chance to plead violation of contract, or the worthlessness of the consideration. We would again warn our readers against being caught in such snares. And if the advice comes too late—if notes have already been given containing the usual exemption clause and confession of judgment, we would advise against their payment until the Court decides, in a test case now before it, whether or not notes of that class are negotiable.

L. T. SHARPLESS would again remind the citizens of Bloomsburg and also those residing out of town, that he is determined to dispose of his large and superior stock of goods, because he is selling at greatly reduced prices. *

BANES, DINSMORE & Co., 9th and Coates Streets Philadelphia, Manufacturers of Standard Scales. Coal, Hay, Cattle, Iron, Grain, Platform and Counter Scales and Beams. Eveay variety of Scales, from a letter balance to a machine for testing iron and other metals manufactured. All work warranted. *

THERE is no excuse which a man can offer now-a-days for not being well dressed. Clothes of the best make and of stylish and fashionable goods can be procured at prices which are very reasonable. CHEMBERLIN of this town is one who keeps just this class of goods. His prices will suit you and his clothes will fit you. Just try them. *

FOR really first-class and fashionable clothing we would by all means recommend our friends and the public generally to D. LOWENBERG. He has had years of experience in supplying the public wants and improving the public taste and is well able to do so now. No inferior goods will be found in his stock and everything is well made. Don't fail to call on him and satisfy yourselves that we speak truly. *

FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

Sunday School Convention.

Concluded.

MR. EDITOR:

ACCORDING to promise, I herewith furnish you with a short account of the proceedings of the last session of the Sunday School Convention lately held here, the chief business of this session being the organization of a County Association.

After the opening devotional exercises by Prof. Best, the Chairman addressed the Convention on the great discouragements Superintendants meet with in irregular attendance of teachers and the want of interest manifested by the church.

As the order of this session being held chiefly to consider the great necessity of forming a County Association, it was on motion, decided unanimously that we proceed to that business; It was then put to the test by a motion, that as many as were willing to help in the great work before us, should rise, when a large part of the Convention rose to their feet.

A committee of one from every church represented, was appointed to prepare a Constitution for the Association.

The committee reported the following articles which were taken up *seriatim* and adopted:

1. This Association shall be called the "Columbia County Sabbath School Association, auxiliary to the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association."

2. Its object shall be to promote the Sabbath School interests in the county.

3. Its members shall be the delegates present from the Sabbath Schools at annual Conventions, and such others as may from time to time sign the Constitution and contribute to the funds.

4. The officers shall be a President, and Vice President for each township in the County, a Secretary and a Treasurer. They shall hold office for one year or until others are elected to fill their places.

5. The President, or in his absence, a Vice President shall preside at all meetings.

6. The Secretary shall keep the minutes of Conventions and other meetings, procure statistics of the Schools in the County, keep a list of the name and address of each Superintendent, and report annually.

7. The Treasurer shall receive and disburse the money of the Association subject to the order of President and Secretary.

8. The Vice President shall assist the Secretary in collection of statistics, and in other work, in their respective townships.

9. No person shall be considered an officer of this Association until he shall have signified his acceptance of the office.

10. The Annual Convention of this Association shall be held at such place as may be agreed upon, on the first Tuesday after Christmas, of each year.

11. An Executive Committee of three shall be appointed at each annual Convention, to co-operate with the officers in carrying on the work for the ensuing year, and in making arrangements for Conventions, Institutes, etc.

12. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote, at any annual Convention.

On motion of Rev. D. Beckley, Prof. Best was elected President of the Association. Dr. Schuyler was chosen Secretary, and Col. S. Knorr, Treasurer.

An Executive Committee consisting of Prof. H. D. Walker, J. B. Robison, and Thos. Creveling, Sr., was appointed. As the county was not fully represented—several townships having no representatives the Vice Presidents could not all be chosen at present. The Executive Committee was empowered to appoint persons to fill the vacancies. The following were chosen, provided they accept the office:

Bloom Twp.,	Rev. Mr. Mohr.
Catawissa "	Rev. Mr. Beckner.
Berwick,	Rev. Mr. Dickson.
Scott "	Rev. Mr. Rice.
Orange "	Rev. Mr. Spear.
Hemlock "	Mr. S. Ale.
Greenwood,	Mr. C. Merrill.

The chairman returned his thanks to the convention for the kind courtesy shown him as presiding officer of the convention, following it up with some very appropriate remarks of the great good he felt there was in having met here with christians of different names; that In walking side by side in so glorious a cause, with our energies united in laboring for our Master, our hearts are made to burn within us; our love and sympathies become knit together; and, we are made to feel the reality that we are one in Christ Jesus.

Prof. H. D. Walker then gave a short black-board exercise for the children, who had been waiting patiently for it, during the time occupied in organizing the convention, and closed the labors of the convention with prayer and benediction.

Thus one of the most delightfully interesting meetings of christian ladies and gentlemen that ever convened in this county for mutual improvement in a great and good work, has passed away only to live in the hearts and memories of those who were present. Our only regret is that so large a part of our county was unrepresented. Had they known what an intellectual feast was to be served a better representation would have been present to participate in it. We hope by the time we hold our next convention to see persons from every school in the county present.

Respectfully, J. S.

Bloom Township Poor.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN:

Sir:—The subject of this article is one that interests every person in the community. The burden of Poor tax is intolerable, and is yearly growing more onerous. Is there no remedy? Within ten years the taxes would have bought half the farms in the Township and have kept the Poor into the bargain. Yet here we are with a debt to pay of nearly five thousand dollars on which we are paying interest; a taxation up to the last mill allowed by law; with the prospect of an additional supplementary tax to pay existing indebtedness.

The Duplicate in the hands of the Collector now, is $6972.84, every dollar that can be laid.

Nine families are provided with house rent at an annual expenditure of about $350.00, and with the rising rents it is easy to predict it will not be less next year. Those nine families are kept in fuel at a sum very little short of $350.00 more; and these two are the smallest items.

There are now supported by the Township at least fifty persons of all ages, sexes and conditions; from the infant in its nurse's arms to the bedridden octogenarian; some in one place and some in another, requiring the daily, almost constant attention of the Overseer.

I do not mean to say that they are not all proper objects of the public bounty, nor can I guess how the account may stand this year, but it is certain that in former years we have been running in debt terribly.

The taxes of two years, to wit: $13915.68 would buy and stock a farm, sufficient, if properly managed, to support our poor without one single cent of taxation. Shall we do it?

A TAX PAYER.

The Senatorship.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5—11 P. M.—Going, going, gone! A seat in the United States Senate at auction! The claims of talent, of statesmanship, of a brilliant public record, of a long tried and faithful service to party, and of locality were all overshadowed to-day by the power of money. The die is cast and in two weeks from to-day John Scott, of Huntingdon county, will be elected United States Senator. The Camerons declared for Scott this evening, and, backed by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, have taken the field against the Kemble-Moorhead combination. This movement virtually leaves Grow out of the contest, as he has never expected to succeed if the Senatorship was put up at auction. Moorhead's friends are said to have offered five and six thousand dollars apiece for votes to-day. There is no prospect of their success, however. The tide is telling strongly in favor of Scott. The Moorhead party have had their own delegation of members from Allegheny together several times to-day, the result being at last as at first—four for Moorhead and four for Marshall. The Scott faction have fixed four of them beyond redemption. By such paltry, venal, and dishonorable influences do the Republican members of this Legislature permit the sacrifice of Mr. Grow, who, a majority of them will not deny the rank and file of party in the State most generally desired and expected should be elected Senator! A hundred thousand dollars for the place. Truly cash is King.—*Morning Republican.*

Washington Items.

TENURE OF OFFICE ACT.

Mr. Washburne, of Indiana, introduced in the House, to-day, a bill for the repeal for the Tenure of Office act. The bill is the same as one introduced by Mr. Butler some time ago, which was killed for the present session, by its reference to the Judiciary Committee could not, as that Committee could not, in the regular course, be called this session. Under the spur of the previous question the bill specially passed the House; all the Democrats present voted for it. It is generally understood that the Senate will soon concur.

INDICTMENT AGAINST SURRATT IGNORED.

The Grand Jury of this District have ignored the indictment against John H. Surratt for engaging in the rebellion prepared by the District Attorney. The indictment was first found a true bill, but reconsidered, and it is supposed it was then ignored in consequence of the President's recent general amnesty proclamation.

PARDON OF DR. MUDD.

All the Democratic members of the Senate and House have signed a petition for the pardon of Dr. Mudd, and the document has been presented to the President.

LEGAL TENDER ACT.

It is rumored that four judges of the Supreme Court are in favor of sustaining the legal tender act; three oppose it as unconstitutional, and one is doubtful.

JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, SR.

The Supreme Court of the United States decided to-day that Joseph H. Bradley, Sr., was illegally debarred from practice in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and ordered the issue of a peremptory mandamus to compel his reinstatement. It will be remembered that on the conclusion of the Surratt trial, in November, 1867, Mr. Bradley was dismissed for contempt by Judge Fisher, then holding criminal Court. The District-Supreme Court affirming this decision, he appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

MISSOURI CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The House Committee on Elections reaffirmed to-day their report of last session that Mr. Switzler, the Democratic contestant, is entitled to a seat to represent the Ninth District of Missouri.

Bloomsburg Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 00
Rye "	1 50
Corn "	1 00
Oats, "	75
Flour per barrel	12 50
Clover seed "	9 50
Flaxseed "	2 00
Butter "	50
Eggs "	55
Tallow "	12
Potatoes "	1 00
Dried Apples "	2 50
Onions "	1 00
Hams "	12
Sides and Shoulders "	10
Lard per pound	10
Hay per ton	16 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$18 00
Pine " " Joist Bills	18 00
Joist, Scantling, Plank, Hemlock	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	3 00
" " 2 "	2 00
" " "	1 00
Siding	18 00
IRON—	
No. 1 South rds	$13
Nos. 2	11
Bloom	9

Light Street Markets.

Corrected weekly by Peter Ent, wholesale and retail dealer in grain, flour & feed and general merchandize.

Wheat per bushel	$2 00
Rye "	1 50
Corn "	1 00
Buck Wheat "	1 00
Oats "	75
Wheat Flour per 100 lbs	6 00
Buck Wheat Flour	3 00
Corn Chop, "	2 00
Bran, "	80
Butter per lb	30
Eggs per doz	30
Potatoes pr bus	1 00
Dried Apples "	2 00
Flax Seed "	2 00
Beef per 100 lbs	9 00
Pork " "	12 00
Lard " "	10

Marriages.

BROCKWAY—CAMPBELL.—On the 3d of May, 1868, by Rev. F. P. Eyer, Mr. Frank P. Brockway and Miss Cora E. Campbell, all of Salem, Luzerne county.

CAMPBELL—ROBISON.—On 7th inst. by the Rev. D. J. Waller, Mr. Nathanial L. Campbell of Afton, to Miss Isabella Robison of Bloomsburg.

COLE—HESS.—In Sugarloaf twp, Sunday Jan. 10th by Rev. B. F. Savage Esq. Clinton Cole to Elma Hess of Jackson.

EVERETT—OMAN.—On the 7th inst. at Bloomsburg, by Rev. A. Hartman, Mr. George H. Everett to Rebecca C. Oman, all of Mt. Pleasant.

KRAMER—KLINE.—At the Methodist parsonage in Orangeville Nov. 26th by the Rev. Faren Brown Geo. W. Kramer to Miss Rebecca Kline of Mt. Pleasant Col. co.

JOHNSON-GRIMES.—At the same place, by the same Dec. 31st Robert C. Johnson to Miss Martha Grimes, the former of Light Street and the latter of Mt. Pleasant Col. co.

BAKER—MUSGRAVE.—On the 22nd of Dec. by Rev. W. M. Meminger Mr. Wesley W. Baker to Miss Maggie B Musgrave

WOLF—GRETT.—At the residence of the Bride, by the same in Espy on the 31st of Dec. Mr. James Wolf to Mrs. Bella Grett.

SIDLER—YAPLE.—At the same time and place by the same, Mr. Reuben Sidler to Miss Susan Raple. All of Columbia co.

KAHLER—BITTENBENDER.—On the 26th of Dec. by the Rev. J. P. Hentz, Elias F. Kahler, of Bethlehem and Miss Rosanna Bittenbender, of Luz. co.

CREASY—HAGENCUCH.—On the 26th of Nov. by Rev. A. R. Hottenstein, Samuel H. Creasy and Miss Sarah A. Hagenbuch, both of Centre.

BLANK—ERWINE.—On the 31st of Dec. at Evansville by Rev. A. H. Irwine, Mr. Josiah B. Blank, of Shickshinny and Miss Elizabeth C. Erwine, of Briarcreek township.

QUICK—FREEZE.—On Thursday, Jan. 7th 1869, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Thomas Cullen, James Quick of Montour township to Miss Sallie Freeze of Bloom township.

It was our good fortune to be one of some seventy persons who witnessed this happy event. Our kindest wishes accompany the happy couple, who have so auspiciously embarked their craft on the sea of matrimony. We trust they will avoid the shoals and quicksands which beset so many voyagers and neither ever regret the truth so solemnly plighted. The entertainment provided was magnificent. In fact, since that event, *the demand for business has increased.*

Deaths.

JOHNSON.—In Bloomsburg on Sunday January 10th Charles Johnson, of Consumption aged 24 years, 8 months and 26 days.

DRAKE.—In Bloomsburg on Monday Jan. 11th Mary A. Drake, aged 31 years.

EXHUBERANT HEALTH

Is a blessing vouchsafed to few. Even those who have been favored by nature with strong constitutions and vigorous frames are apt to neglect the precautions necessary to preserve those precious endowments. Indeed as a rule, the more healthy and robust a man is the more liberties he is inclined to take with his own physique. It is some consolation to the naturally weak and feeble to know that they can be so invigorated and built up proper use of the means which science has placed at their disposal, as to have a much better chance of long life and exemptions from disease and pain, than the most athletic of their fellows who are foolish enough to suppose themselves invulnerable, and act accordingly.

It is not too much to say that more than half the people of the civilized world need an occasional tonic, to enable them to support the strain upon their bodies and minds, which the fast life of this rearless age occasions. In fact, a pure wholesome, unexciting tonic is the grand desideratum of the busy millions, and they have the article in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. It is a stamina medicine, i. e., it imparts permanent strength to weak systems and invigorates delicate constitutions. Its reputation and its sales have steadily increased. Competitive preparations have been introduced ad libitum, and as far as the public is concerned ad nauseam, in the hope of rivaling it; but they have all either perished in the attempt, or been left far in the rear. It has been the great MEDICAL SUCCESS of the present century and, it is quite certain that no proprietary med cine in this country is as widely known, or as generally used.

Ten lightning presses, running incessantly (Sundays excepted), the whole year through, barely supply the demand for the Illustrated Almanac, in which the nature and uses of the preparation are set forth, the circulation now being over five millions a year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents, have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation, in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, ON MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF FEB., 1869, at 10 o'clock P. M., of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmations are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of H. W. Creasy, late of Scott twp, deceased.
2. Widow of Daniel Yetter, late of Maine twp, deceased.
3. Widow of John Hess, late of Fishingcreek twp., deceased.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Register.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 1, 1869.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER.

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PENN'A.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has bought out the stock and good will of the late firm of THOMAS RUCKLE, and will continue the business of SADDLE and HARNESS MAKING, in all its various branches, at the old stand above Snyder's Hotel, where he hopes to deserve and receive the patronage of all who need articles in his line.

Feb.28,'68 GEORGE LAZARUS.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale the House and Lot of ground situate in Bloomsburg, Columbia county. This was formerly used as a Tavern and is admirably adapted for that purpose.

If not sold by the first of April next, the property will be rented on reasonable terms.

Full particulars regarding price or rent etc., can be obtained on application to the undersigned on the premises. Possession given on the 1st of April 1869.

Benton, Jan. 8,'69 PETER APPLEMAN.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphan's Court for the County of Columbia, in the matter of the estate of John Pealer, jr., deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Solomon Russ, Administrator of John Pealer, jr., deceased, among the creditors of the said intestate, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Saturday, Jan., 23th, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock, P. M., at his office in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa.

All persons having claims against the estate are hereby required to present to the Auditor, or on failure to present the same be forever debarred from coming in for a share of the said estate.

C. G. BARKLEY, Auditor.

Dec. 25,68-4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphan's Court for the County of Columbia in the matter of the estate of Geo. Kreamer, late of Columbia co., Pa. The Auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John R. Moyer, Administrator of George Kreamer, deceased among the creditors of the said intestate, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Saturday 25th day of January next, at ten o'clock, a. m. at his office in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa.

All persons having claims against the estate are hereby required to present them to the Auditor, or on failure to present the same be forever debarred from coming in for a share of the said estate.

C. G. BARKLEY, Auditor.

Dec. 28,'68-3

APPLICANTS FOR LICENSES.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have made application to the Prothonotary of Columbia County, for Tavern and other licences, to be granted to the coming February Term of Court:

Catawissa,	Gilbert Kline,	Liquor Store,
Greenwood,	Samuel Bergstresser,	"
"	Humphrey Parker	Tavern.
"	John Leggot	"
Conyngham,	Thomas Monroe,	Eating House.
"	Mary M Monroe	"
Bor. Berwick,	Richard Berger	"
"	Henry M. Beckman,	"
"	Glass, Jr. Fenner	Tavern.
Bloom,	George H. Brown,	E. House,
Benton,	Peter Appleman,	Tavern,
Mt. Pleasant	Henry W. Melick,	"
Main,	J. E. Longenberger	" "
Briarcreek,	George G. Hosler,	"
Centralia,	William Piter,	"
Scott,	Mary E. Gruver,	"

JESSE COLEMAN, Prothonotary

Bloomsburg, Jan. 15, 1869.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphan's Court for the County of Columbia, in the matter of the estate of John Pealer, jr., deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Solomon Russ, Administrator of John Pealer, jr., deceased, among the creditors of the said intestate, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Saturday, Jan., 23th, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock, P. M., at his office in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa.

All persons having claims against the estate are hereby required to present to the Auditor, or on failure to present the same be forever debarred from coming in for a share of the said estate.

C. G. BARKLEY, Auditor.

Dec. 25,68-4t.

MERCHANDISE.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

DAVID LOWENBERG

Invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, BOOT, GUM AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

STRIPED, FIGURED AND PLAIN VESTS,

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS AND FANCY ARTICLES

He now constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of Jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,

NOTIONS, &C.,

are constantly on hand and for sale

AT DALTON'S OLD STAND,

Bloomsburg, Pa

JAMES K. EVER.

Also, Sole Agent for FLEIS' PHOSPHATE of LIME for constantly on hand. (Sept6'68,

CLOTHES BY MACHINERY.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public, to his new and improved method of making clothes by a system based upon mathematical principles, which renders it impossible to be otherwise than perfectly accurate

He claim s for this method the following advantages,

FIRST,

Perfect accuracy,

SECOND,

A saving of two thirds of the time usually taken to cut out the cloth.

THIRD,

Ability to measure any person so as to insure a good fit.

FOURTH,

That it does away with the necessity of being measured more than once, as often is the case from the unaccountable mistake of the measurer.

He would urge the public to give it a trial, and is satisfied that it will give perfect satisfaction. He will be happy to exhibit and explain its working at any time to visitors.

J. W. CHEMBERLIN

March 20, 1868. Main St., below Market.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a certain writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at one o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday January 16, 1869, the following described and described real estate situate in the said county.

No. 1. The undivided thirtieth part of a certain piece of land situate in Montour township, containing two acres more or less adjoining lands of James Barton, and the Pinthingreek, whereon is erected a frame flouring mill, a frame dwelling house and a frame stable with the appurtenances.

No. 2. The undivided thirtieth part of a certain piece of land situate in Montour township, containing ten acres more or less adjoining lands of Caleb Barton, James Barton, Jr. Kelly and others who reon is erected a frame house and stable with the appurtenances.

No. 3. The undivided thirtieth part of a certain piece of land situate in Benton township, containing one acre more or less, adjoining lands of M. Kelley & Neal, D. J. Waller, and the North Branch Canal, whereon is erected a frame store house with the appurtenances.

No. 4. The Defendant's interest in a certain piece of land situate in Montour township, containing one acre more or less adjoining lands of Daniel Angel, Wm. Trenbridge, &c. whereon is erected a frame house with the appurtenances.

Dec. 25, Dec.

ALSO

At the Court House in Bloomsburg on Saturday, Jan. 2nd, day of January 1869 at one o'clock P. M. All the defendant's interest in a lot situate on the West side of Main Street, between Mill and Thornton on the north, an alley on the west, and Rudolph Bittenbender on the south, being 50 feet front, and about 240 feet deep, whereon is erected a brick dwelling.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Leonard H. Rupert.

MORDECAI MILLARD, Sheriff.

Jan. 1, '69.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or outcry, at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on Monday, February 1st, 1869, the following real estate to wit: All that certain messuage and tract of land bounded on the east by lands of the heirs of Samuel Weaver deceased, on the south by lands of Samuel Thomas, on the west by lands of Benjamin Hess, and on the north by lands of Samuel Yost, and others, containing one hundred acres more or less, whereon are erected one and one half story Log dwelling house, a frame bank barn, wagon house and other out buildings, a good well of water at the door of the dwelling house, a good spring of water near the house, a good apple orchard, the land is nearly all cleared and in a good state of cultivation.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

JESSE COLEMAN,

Bloomsburg, Dec. 25, 1868. Cir. O. C.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per centum of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, one fourth less the ten per cent on the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year from the 1st of April next, with interest from the first of April next. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Purchaser to pay for deed and stamps

JOHN WENNER,

Dec. 25,'68. Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a certain writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to public sale or outcry, at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at one o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday January 16, 1869, the following described and described real estate situate in the said county.

No. 1. The undivided thirtieth part of a certain piece of land situate in Montour township, containing two acres more or less adjoining lands of James Barton, and the Pinthingreek, whereon is erected a frame flouring mill, a frame dwelling house and a frame stable with the appurtenances.

No. 2. The undivided thirtieth part of a certain piece of land situate in Montour township, containing ten acres more or less adjoining lands of Caleb Barton, James Barton, Jr. Kelly and others who reon is erected a frame house and stable with the appurtenances.

No. 3. The undivided thirtieth part of a certain piece of land situate in Benton township, containing one acre more or less, adjoining lands of M. Kelley & Neal, D. J. Waller, and the North Branch Canal, whereon is erected a frame store house with the appurtenances.

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MORDECAI MILLARD, Sheriff.

Jan. 1, '69.

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MORDECAI MILLARD, Sheriff.

Jan. 1, '69.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WM. WARDEN DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Wm. Warden, late of Centre township, Columbia county have been granted to the Register of Columbia County to James Warden of Westfield Carbon county Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to Edward M. Wardin, of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa. Those indebted to the estate either on notes, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay.

JAMES WARDIN,

Jan. 8,'69. Executor.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, In the matter of Ephraim E. Trowbridge, a bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ephraim E. Trowbridge, of Briarcreek twp., in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 8th day of Jan., 1869.

C. G. BARKLEY,

Jan. 8,'69-3t. Assignee.

NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES.

—JUST RECEIVED FROM New York a few more sets of the corn Pattern Tea Ware, at

J. W. HARTMAN'S.

REMNANTS OF CALICOES,

DELAINES, COBINGS, CASSIMERES, MUSLINS, &c. &c. For sale at greatly reduced prices, at

J. W. HARTMAN'S

Jan.15,'69.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE QUEENSWARE, CEDARWARE ETC. ETC. EXCHANGED FOR PRODUCE AT

J. W. HARTMAN'S.

Jan.15,'69.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

—JUST—

BOWER & HERRING,

Having taken the popular stand of D. R. Dieon, in

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.,

Respectfully announce to the friends of the establishment, as well as to new customers, that they have just received a large supply of

NEW GOODS,

suitable to the seasons consisting of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,

HARDWARE,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

and in short every article usually kept in a first-class Country Store; to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. These good were purchased at the lowest rates and they propose to sell them on as moderate terms, as similar goods can be got here or elsewhere in the county, for cash or country produce.

Dec. 4,'68-3m. BOWER & HERRING.

SOMETHING NEW.

The undersigned begs leave to inform her friends as well as the public generally, that she has opened in

LIGHT STREET

a fresh stock of goods in the line of

MILLINERY and TRIMMINGS

In connection with Dress Making; and is prepared to solicit a share of public patronage.

COLOR STRAW HATS on the shortest notice and in the best style of the art. Prices cheap and work satisfactory.

MRS. S. KLINE.

Light Street, October 2, 1868.

SCHUTZE & LUDOLFF,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

PIANO FORTE,

of every description, New York, Boston and Philadelphia

Warranted for five years.

Wareroom, 52 Broadway, New York.

The cabinet Manufactory of Piano Fortes by Lud pre eminently distinguished for the superior excellence of their instruments in the musical profession, having been awarded the highest premium at the World's Fair in London, 1862, and the only medal for Piano Fortes at the International Exhibition in New York, 1853, which is the highest premium ever awarded in this country. We have also received the highest premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, in New York, for the best Piano Forte in the country. We have also received the highest premium at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, in Baltimore, for the best Piano Forte in the country. We have also received the highest premium at the late Fair of the Franklin Institute, in Philadelphia, for the best Piano Forte in the country. We have also received the highest premium at the late Fair of the Mechanics' Institute, in New York, for the best Piano Forte in the country. We have also received the highest premium at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, in Baltimore, for the best Piano Forte in the country. We have also received the highest premium at the late Fair of the Franklin Institute, in Philadelphia, for the best Piano Forte in the country.

These Pianos have been pronounced by the best judges to be unsurpassed for

POWER AND SWEETNESS OF TONE,

Easy and agreeable touch and beauty of finish.

Most flattering certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Satter, Wienztemps, and a large number of the most e

For The Young Folks.

The Good Woman.

THERE was once upon a time a good woman, who was kind, candid, and courageous. She had experienced all the vicissitudes which can agitate human existence.

She had resided at Court, and had endured all the storms to which it is so subject:—treasons, perfidies, infidelities, loss of wealth, loss of friends. So that, disgusted with dwelling in a place in which dissimulation and hypocrisy have established their empire, and weary of an intercourse wherein hearts never appear as they really are, she resolved to quit her own country and go to a distance, where she could forget the world, and where the world would hear no more of her.

When she believed herself far enough off, she built a small house in an extremely agreeable situation. All she could then do was to buy a little flock of sheep, which furnished her with food and clothing.

She had hardly made trial of this mode of life before she found herself perfectly happy. "There is, then, some state of existence in which one may enjoy content," said she; "and the choice I have made leaves me nothing to desire." She passed each day in plying her distaff and tending her flock. She would sometimes have liked a little society, but she feared the danger of it. She was insensibly becoming accustomed to the life she led, when one day as she was endeavoring to collect her flock, it began to scatter itself over the country and fly from her. In fact, it fled so fast that in a very short time she could scarcely see one of her sheep. "Am I a devouring wolf?" cried she: "what means this wonder?" She called to a favorite ewe, but it appeared not to know her voice. She ran after it, exclaiming, "I will not care for losing all the rest of the flock if thou dost but remain to me!" But the ungrateful creature continued its flight, and disappeared with the rest.

The Good Woman was deeply distressed at the loss she had sustained. "I have now nothing left," cried she; "maybe I shall not find even my garden; or my little cottage will be no longer in its place." She returned slowly, for she was very tired with the race she had had. She lived upon fruit and vegetables for some time after exhausting a small stock of cheese.

She began to see the end of all this. "Fortune," said she, "thou hast in vain sought to persecute me even in this remote spot; thou canst not prevent me from being ready to behold the gates of death without alarm, and after so much trouble I shall descend with tranquillity into those peaceful shades."

She had nothing more to spin, she had nothing more to eat: leaning on her distaff, she bent her steps toward a little wood, and looking round for a place to rest in, she was astonished at seeing run towards her three little children, more beautiful than the fairest day. She was delighted to see such charming company. They loaded her with a hundred caresses, and as she seated herself on the ground, in order to receive them more conveniently, one threw its little arms round her neck, the other encircled her waist from behind, and the third called her "mother." She waited a long time, to see if some one would not come to fetch them believing that those who had led them thither would not fail to return for them. All the day passed without her seeing any one.

She resolved to take them to her own home, and thought Heaven had sent her this little flock instead of the one she had lost. It was composed of two girls, who were only two or three years old, and a little boy of five. Each had a little ribbon round its neck, to which attached a small jewel. One was a golden cherry enameled with crimson, and engraved with the name of "Lirette." She thought that this must be the name of the little girl who wore it, and she resolved to call her by it. The other was a medlar, on which was writen "Mirtis:" and the little boy had an almond of green enamel, around which was written "Finfin." The Good Woman felt perfectly satisfied that these were their names.

The little girls had some jewels in their head-dresses, and more than enough to put the Good Woman in easy circumstances. She had very soon bought another flock, and surrounded herself with everything necessary for the maintenance of her interesting family. She made their winter clothing of the bark of trees, and in the summer they had white cotton dresses of the finest bleaching.

Young as they were, they tended their flock. And this time the flock was faithful, and more docile and obedient to them than towards the large dogs which guarded them; and these dogs were also gentle, and attached to the children. They grew visibly, and passed their days most innocently; they loved the Good Woman, and were all three excessively fond of each other. They occupied themselves in tending their sheep, fishing with a line, spreading nets to catch birds, working in a little garden of their own, and employed their delicate hands in cultivating flowers.

There was one rose-tree, which the young Lirette was especially fond of; she watered it often, and took the greatest care of it; she thought nothing so beautiful as a rose, and loved it above all other flowers. She had a fancy one day to open a bud, and try to find its heart, when in doing so she pricked her finger with a thorn. The pain was sharp, and she began to cry; the beautiful Finfin, who very seldom left her, approached, and began to cry too, at seeing her suffer. He took her little finger, pressed it, and squeezed the blood gently from it.

The Good Woman who saw their alarm at this accident, approached and learning the cause of it, "Why so inquisitive?" said she; "why destroy the flower you loved so much?" "I wanted its heart," replied Lirette. "Such desires are always fatal," replied the Good Woman. "But, mother," pursued Lirette, "why has this flower which is so beautiful, and which pleases me so much, thorns?" "To show you," said the Good Woman, "that we must distrust the greater part of those things which please our eyes, and that the most agreeable objects hide snares which may be to us most deadly." "How?" replied Lirette. "Must one not then love everything which is pleasant?" "No, certainly," said the Good Woman, "and you must take good care not to do so." "But I love my brother with all my heart," replied she; "he is so handsome and so charming." "You may love your brother," replied her mother; "but if he were not your brother you ought not to love him."

Lirette shook her head, and thought this rule very hard. Finfin meanwhile was still occupied with her finger; he squeezed on the wound the juice of the rose leaves, and wrapped it in them. The Good Woman asked him why he did that? "Because I think," said he "that the remedy may be found in the same thing which has caused the evil," The Good Woman smiled at this reason. "My dear child," replied she, "not in this case." "I thought it was in all cases," said he; "for sometimes, when Lirette looks at me, she troubles me greatly; I feel quite agitated; and the moment after those same looks cause me a pleasure which I cannot express to you. When she scolds me sometimes I am very wretched; but let her speak at length one gentle word to me, I am all joy again."

The Good Woman wondered what these children would think of next; she did not know their relation, to one other, and she dreaded their loving each other too much. She would have given anything to learn if they were brother and sister; her ignorance on this point caused her great anxiety, but their extreme youth re-assured her. Finfin was already full of attention to the little Lirette: he loved her much better than Mirtis. He had at one time given her some young partridges, the prettiest in the world, which he had caught. She reared one, which became a fine bird, with very beautiful plumage; Lirette loved it excessively, and gave it to Finfin. It followed him everywhere, and he taught it a thousand diverting tricks. He had one day taken it with him when he was going to tend his flock; on returning home he could not find his partridge; he sought for it everywhere, and distressed himself greatly at its loss. Mirtis tried to console him, but without success. "Sister," he replied, "I am in despair. Lirette will be angry; all you say to me does not diminish my grief." "Well, brother," said she, "we will get up very early to-morrow and go in search of another; I cannot bear to see you so miserable." Lirette arrived as she said this, and having learnt the cause of Finfin's sorrow, she began to smile, "My dear brother," said she to him, "we will find another partridge; it is nothing but the state in which I see you that gives me pain." These words sufficed to restore serenity and calm to the heart and countenance of Finfin.

(Continued.)

Farmer's Department.

WHY FOWLS CANNOT BE KEPT IN LARGE NUMBERS.—It is pretty generally conceded that no one is successful who attempts to keep together a large number of fowls, and that those who keep the smallest number together generally obtain the greatest proportional number of eggs. And this is, we think, not only true, but easily to be accounted for.

Every one who has kept fowls knows that they are very uncleanly birds. They even *wash* themselves in dirt, and that evidently not for the purpose of cleanliness, but to rid themselves of vermin. They prefer clean, light sand, because if in the sun it is generally warmer, and is easily moved; but they seem equally to enjoy any soft, dry earth, although it may not be very sweet and clean. They are notoriously filthy in their coops, roosting under each other, taking no pains to avoid the droppings, soiling their food, water and nests with their droppings, and doing no act apparently towards cleanliness. This is more apparent in the houses where they are confined, and where the air should be as pure as possible. If they are at large and few in number they move around, so much that they cannot sour the ground. They are by nature clean, but by habit the reverse, and the only way to keep them in the natural state is to give them range enough, so that they cannot soil their haunts, or else cleanse their haunts carefully and faithfully every day.

We once kept one solitary hen on our place for several months. She was of the common barnyard breed. We never saw a healthier fowl, or one whose feathers kept so fresh and perfect, and she was a constant layer. No care was taken of her, and we always attributed her thrift to the fact that she had the whole range of our place for exercise and her quarters were always perfectly clean.

As soon as your flock becomes large you will find them crowding together, and always souring their haunts, if there are a sufficient number of them to do it. You may do something towards preventing this, but you cannot keep very large flocks very clean.

We have often seen it stated that not more than fifty hens should be kept in a hen-house twenty feet by ten. Except with constant care and cleaning, that number cannot do very well in a smaller space. Close up such a house some cold night, when you have neglected cleaning it for a few days, and go in from the fresh air in the morning, and you will be surprised at the impurity of the air therein. Drive the flock out into the open air and you will see what a change it produces in them, and how lively they will become in a few minutes.

The size of the flock must always depend upon the extent of the accommodations, and even then the large flocks cannot be kept so cleanly and healthy as the small ones; and therefore are not in proportion so profitable.—*Country Gentleman.*

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that farmers have no right to have their grain manufactured into flour, and then sell the flour in any manner, without paying a license to the Government, and if they do, they are liable to the penalties provided by law. Day by day the people are becoming more acquainted with the face of the tax collector, and are growing more and more familiar with the ramifications of the Internal Revenue law.

HOW TO MEASURE POTATOES.—It should be generally known by housekeepers, that a flour barrel will hold just three bushels of potatoes, well shaken. Sixty pounds is defined by law, as the weight of a bushel of potatoes. A vast deal of cheating is perpetrated in the sale of this vegetable, many persons neglecting to observe what measure they receive, or having no guide by which to fix their doubts.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

Hoofland's German Tonic.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Great Remedies

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

LIVER, STOMACH, or

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Is compounded of the pure juices, (or as they are medicinally term ed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely *free from Alcoholic admixture of any kind.*

Hoofland's German Tonic,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of Scotch Gin, Brandy, etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

Hoofland's German Bitters.

In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholic stimulus is necessary,

Hoofland's German Tonic

should be used.

The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues. The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very often found to have its functions deranged. The result of which is, that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

RESULTING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATEVER; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, INDUCED BY SECRET HABITS, HANDSPRING, EXPOSURE, PERSONS, ETC.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole System, the Appetite is Strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eye, a bloom is given to the cheek, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

Persons Advanced in Life,

And feeling the infirmities of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will infuse new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health, so as to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.

To the class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

These valuable remedies have accumulated in the hands of the inventor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes.

Philadelphia, March 16, 1857.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good remedy in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and I recommend its use in the system.

"Yours truly,

"GEO. W. WOODWARD."

Hon. James Thompson,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1858.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

"Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON"

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D.D,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but, regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined. I have, however, had proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,

Eighth, below Coates St.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall,

Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly,

E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signatures of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES M. EVANS,

German Druggist, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. Jackson & Co.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle.....$1 00
" " " half dozen..... 6 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles..... 1 50
" " per bottle, or a half dozen for..... 7 50

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC.

January 31, 1838

DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured else where in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GEN RALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER & SON.

Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT PETER ENT'S STORE,

IN LIGHT STREET,

OR

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he determined to sell on as moderate terms as be procured elsewhere in Light Street.

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions,
Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C., &C. &C.

GROCERIES, MACKEREL,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce.

PETER ENT.

Light Street, Nov. 8 1867.

J. J. BROWER,

Is now offering to the public his Stock of

SPRING GOODS

consisting in part of a full line of

INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG CARPETS,

Fine cloths and cassimere for Ladies' coats,

HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,

of all patterns and qualities, Inlaids and Prints of various qualities and prices,

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,

LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS,

AND

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Good assortment of

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS.

Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment

GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,

FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL

in one-half and one-fourth barrels.

Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any.

J. J. BROWER.

Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE.

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, heavy stoga shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS.

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.

Dec. 6'67

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

the successors of

WILLIAM SLOAN & SON

continue the business of making

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every style of

FANCY WAGONS,

which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for be same, is sure to insure a sale.

WARREN'S

IMPROVE FIRE AND WATER PROOF

FELT AND CEMENT ROOFING!

The advantages which this composition possesses are many. It is both water-tight and fire-proof. It is not affected by heat or cold. It can be applied to an almost perfectly flat roof, as much to the foot being all that is required. It is easily and quickly repaired. Its cost is less than any other fire-proof roof now in use. Testimonials from all parts of the country as to its durability, security and cheapness will be shown by

JOHN W. KRAMER.

June 26'68.

A fine specimen of the roofing can be seen at W. B. Koons' new store on Fifth Street,

PUMPS! PUMPS FOR SALE.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of this place and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish, at short notice, one of the best WOODEN PUMPS for Wells and Cisterns ever offered to the public. They are guaranteed to throw more water in a less time and with less labor than any other pump in this part of the country and they cannot be surpassed for beauty or finish, or simplicity of arrangement, also combining cheapness and durability. Each pump being warranted to perform its work well or no sale. Elias Shuman is agent for Columbia county. Price 75 cents per foot placed in the well. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.

apl. 4,'68-1y ELIAS SHUMAN, Catawissa Pa.

M. ARTMAN. C. H. DILLINGER. E. R. RATMAN.

ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,

NO. 226 NORTH THIRD STREET,

(*Nearly opposite James, Kent, Gardner & Co.*)

Wholesale Dealers in

YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPETS OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FLY NETS,

GRAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, &C. ALSO,

WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE,

BRUSHES, TRUNKS, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

May 10, 1867-1y.

RAIL ROADS.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after May 16th 1868, Trains will leave NORTHUMBERLAND as follows:

NORTHWARD.

4.25 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, (except Sunday) for Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

6.50 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

6.10 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

2.35 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore.

WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

9.30 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG,

General Passenger Agent.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD

On and after May 11th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going South. Leave a. m.	Leave p. m.	Going North. Arrive a. m.	Arrive p. m.
Scranton	5.30	2.30	11.10	9.47
			Leave	
Pittston	6.10	4.08	10.50	9.10
Kingston	6.28	4.35	10.00	8.10
Plymouth	6.42	4.53	9.41	8.53
Nanticoke	7.22	5.40	9.00	7.38
Berwick	7.55	6.15	8.30	6.58
Bloom	8.30	6.55	7.46	6.16
Rupert	8.46	7.04	7.30	6.00
Danville	9.16	7.42	7.02	5.30
	Arrive	Arrive	Leave	Leave
North'd	9.50	8.25	6.25	4.45

The 11.10 Train at Scranton makes connections with Express Train for New York at 3 o'clock p. m., arriving in New York 9.50 p. m.

H. A. FONDA, Sup't.

1868. PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.— 1868.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE

GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS

On all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23rd 1868, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia.....10.45 p.m.
" " Northumberland..8.10 a.m.
" " arr. at Erie.....9.30p.m.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia.....11.50 m.
" " Nort'd.....8.30 p.m.
" " arr. at Erie.....10.00 a.m.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia.....5.00 a.m.
" " North'd.....1.25 p.m.
" " arr. at Lock Haven.....7.45 p.m.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie.....10.55 a.m.
" " " North'd.....4.50 a.m.
" " arr. at Philadelphia.....10.00 a.m.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie.....6.35 p.m.
" " North'd.....9.30 a.m.
" " arr. at Philadelphia.....4.30 p.m.

Mail and Express connects with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Rail Road. Baggage checked through.

A. L. TYLER,

General Superintendent, Williamsport.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, Passenger trains on the Catawissa Railroad will run at the following named hours:

Mail South.	STATIONS.	*Mail North*
Dep. 7.50 a.m	Williamsport.	Arr. 6.16 p. m.
" 8.20 "	Muncy,	Dep. 5.45 "
" 8.55 "	Watsontown,	5.12 "
" 9.19 "	Milton,	4.55 "
" 9.52 "	Danville,	4.10 "
" 10.12 "	Rupert,	3.50 "
" 10.25 "	Catawissa,	3.35 "
" 11.10 "	Ringtown,	2.28 "
" 12.30 p.m.	Summit,	1.50 "
" 12.45 "	Quakake,	1.39 "
" 1.00 "	E. Mahony June,	1.20 "
" 2.15 "	Dine. Tamaqua, Dine.	1.10 "
" 4.25 "	Reading,	10.40 a.m.
Arr. 6.45 "	Philadelphia.	8.15 "
" 10.50 "	To New York via. Reading or Mauch Chunk.	
	From New York via. Mauch Chunk.	7.00 "

No Change of cars between Williamsport and Philadelphia. GEO. WEBB Sup't.

READING RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGMENT, Dec. 14th, 1868.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 2,50, 5,35 and 8,10 a. m., 12,40 noon and 2,05 & 9,35p.m., connecting with similar trains on the Pa. Railroad, and arriving at New York at 5,00, 10,00 & 11,50 a.m., & 3,50 7,40 & 10,30 p.m. Sleeping cars accompanying the 2,50 a.m. and 10,30 p.m. trains without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8,10 a.m., and 2,05 and 4,10 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4,10 p.m. making connections for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville reading Hill Haven and Auburn, in Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 3,30 p.m. Returning: Leave New York at 9,00 a.m. and 12,00 m., and 5,10 and 8,00 p.m. Sleeping cars accompanying the 9,00 a.m. and 5,10 and 8,00 p. m., trains without change. Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7,30 a.m., returning from Reading at 6,35 p.m stopping at all stations; Pottsville at 8,45 a.m., and 2,05 p.m., Ashland 6,00 a.m and 12,10 noon, and 2,00 p.m., Tamaqua at 8,30 a. m, and 1,00 and 8,45 p. m.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 7,10 a.m. and 12,00 noon.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Reading at 7,30 a.m., returning from Philadelphia at 5,15 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6,40 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4,30 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7,00 a.m., and 5-15 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9,00 a.m., and 5.55 p. m. Returning: Leave Skippack at 6,45 a.m., and 1,15 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad

On Sundays, leave New York at 8,00 p.m., Philadelphia 8,00 a.m., and 3,15 p.m., the 8,00 a.m. train running only to Reading; Pottsville 8,00 a.m.; Harrisburg 8,35 a.m. and 4,10 and 9,35 p.m., and Reading at 1,10 and 4,55 and 7,1 a.m.6, for Harrisburg, and 7,00 a.m., and 11,40 p.m. for New York, and 4,25 p.m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 150 pounds allowed to each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,

General Superintendent.

Reading, Pa., May 20, 1868.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE

HEADS THE LIST,

And leads the column 4,668 ahead of all others. This Machine is the

MOST POPULAR IN USE.

It uses the finest needle of any Machine in existence,

Any lady wanting a good

SEWING MACHINE,

Will consult her own interests by buying a SINGER. It is easier to run, learn and keep in order than any Machine in the world.

OVER 350,000 OF THEM IN USE.

The fullest instruction given those who purchase, and the Machine WILL BE WARRANTED to you for one year.

Please call at my Store and satisfy yourselves. Here you will find Needles, Thread and Silk.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Agent.

April 3,'68-tf. Bloomsburg, Pa.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

BY

BERNARD STOHNER.

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Hobleson Hotel Property, located a

FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,

on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM.

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [may17'67-6in.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that application hath been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, to grant a Charter of Incorporation to the "Locust Mountain Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association," the object of said association being to promote the interests of its members, by mutual assistance.

Centralia, Dec.

FOR SALE.

A House and Lot in Scott Town, adjoining property of David Probst. Formerly owned by Levi Shoemaker. The house is of frame, two stories high, in good condition containing one room on the first floor and two rooms on the second. The lot fronts on Main Street, running back towards Third Street. For full particulars regarding terms etc. apply on the premises. MARK P. BROBST.

Bloomsburg Dec. 19,'68-3.

GROCERIES, &c.,

CONFECTIONERY.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE,

in the building lately occupied by Bernard Stohner, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN & FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,
NUTS, RAISINS, &C., &C., &C.

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

In short, a full assortment of all goods in his line of business. A great variety of

DOLLS, TOYS, &c.,

suitable for the Holidays. Particular attention given to

BREAD AND CAKES,

of all kinds, fresh every day.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES,
CHISTMAS TOYS.

A call is solicited, and satisfaction will be guaranteed,

Nov. 22, 1867. ECKHART JACOBS.

REMOVAL OF

C. C. MARR'S

NEW STORE

TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.

The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,

TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,

TOBACCO,

HATS AND SHOES,

FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,

all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.

☞ Call and see,

April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

GRAND OPENING

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
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GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c. &c.,

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S.
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S.
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S.
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S.
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S.

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

in large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Dealers in

FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.

Philadelphia.

Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.

May 10, 1867-1y.

H. V. PETERMAN,

with LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 21 North Water Street,

and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue

Philadelphia.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,

WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street

Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE,

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS,

No. 53 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,

Late Walter & Kaub,

Importer and Dealer in

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,

No. 421 Market Street.

Philadelphia.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,

Successors to Stroup & Brother,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,

No. 24 North Wharves, and 25 North Water St.,

Philadelphia.

IRON, TINWARE, &C.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,

Bloomsburg, Columbia